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(2) what the old scale of pay and the present revision scale of pay is of revenue deputy surveyors and revenue draughtsmen and when the present scale was introduced;

(3) what the old scale of pay and the revised scale of pay of draughtsmen of Forest department is and what the pay of a clerk in the department before the revision and after revision is;

(4) why the pay of the Forest Department draughtsmen trained in the College of Engineering or technical institute and supplemented with Government technical examination certificates is fixed on a par with that of an ordinary clerk while the pay of revenue deputy surveyors with inferior training and only departmental qualification is raised to Rs. 35--2--65--1½--80; and

(5) whether it is a fact that, owing to want of substitutes, privilege leave is seldom granted to draughtsmen in the Forest Department even in urgent cases and when granted privilege leave, they are detained without relief until substitutes are procured by the applicants themselves?

4.—(1) The Government have not yet received the memorials referred to, but have seen advance copies.

(2) The following statement gives the information :—

Designation.	Old scale of pay. RS.	Present revised scale of pay. RS.
Deputy surveyors—		
For those employed in the Land Records Department.	25—1—55 (increment annual).	35—35—2—65—1½—80.
For those employed in Survey parties.	25, 30 and 40 ..	35—35—1½—50—1—60.
Draughtsmen	20—1—30 (increments biennial).	35—35—1½—50—1—60.

(3) The following statement gives the information :—

Designation.	Old scale. RS.	Revised scale. RS.
Draughtsmen in District Forest offices.	30—2—50 ..	35—35—1½—50—1—60.
Clerks in District Forest offices.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20 \dots \dots \\ 20—1—25 \dots \\ 25—1—30 \dots \\ 30—2—40 \dots \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ 35—35—1½—50—1—60. \end{array} \right\}$

(4) The question whether Forest Department draughtsmen are entitled to be classed, as regards pay, with Revenue Department surveyor will be considered when the memorials are received.

(5) The Government have no information.

Women members in municipalities and local boards.

498 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the names of the municipalities, district boards and taluk boards in the Presidency of Madras who have nominated women members to their councils and boards?

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A.—The Nellore municipal council, the Nellore district board, and the taluk boards of Bellary, Vizagapatam, Adoni and Nellore. The ladies appointed as members of the last two taluk boards have since resigned.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“Is it a fact that the President, District Board, Bellary, asked the lady member of the Adoni Taluk Board to resign and that she did not resign of her own accord?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I do not know, Sir. That question is not in order. All the same I want notice.”

Muhammadan co-operative assistant registrars and co-operative inspectors.

499 Q.—Khan Sahib Munshi MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the number of Muhammadans employed as co-operative assistant registrars and co-operative inspectors in the Presidency?

A.—There are no Muhammadans now employed as co-operative assistant registrars in this Presidency, Mr. Usuf Ali who was appointed in November 1921 having gone back to the Income-tax department; three are employed as co-operative inspectors.

The taluk boards of South Arcot.

500 Q.—Mr. A. T. MUTTUKUMARASWAMI CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(a) to place on the table the communications between the district board president, South Arcot, and the Government about the nomination of presidents of the Tindivanam, Tirukkoyilur and Chidambaram taluk boards;

(b) (i) to state how many Reddis were elected and nominated to each of the taluk boards in the South Arcot district;

(ii) to state how many elected seats were vacant in the district board; and

(iii) how many Reddis were elected and nominated to the district board?

A.—(a) The presidents of all the taluk boards in the South Arcot district are appointed by election. The question does not therefore arise.

				Elected.	Nominated
(b) (i)	Tirukkoyilur	..	..	2	1
	Tindivanam	..	..	9	Nil.
	Cuddalore	..	..	6	1
	Chidambaram	..	..	1	Nil
	Vridhbachalam	..	..	3	1

(ii) & (iii) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Lists for the quarters ending 30th June and 30th September 1922.

Local and municipal group conferences.

501 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to place on the table copies of all the resolutions of the various local and municipal group conferences held since January 1921;

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(2) to state what action has been taken by the Government in regard to each of the resolutions of the said conferences; and

(3) to place on the table a statement of the expenditure incurred by the local bodies for the attendance of the members of the said bodies at these conferences, and also the expenditure incurred from provincial funds for the travelling allowances of the public officials who attended the above conferences?

A.—(1) & (2) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 1345, L. & M., dated 5th August 1922, a copy of which is placed on the table.*

(3) The Government have no information.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"This question relates to the expenditure on local and municipal conferences. The Government say that they have no information. Will they call for the information?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I have no objection to call for the information."

District health officer, Kurnool.

502 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(1) the total expenditure incurred to maintain the newly-created office of district health officer in the Kurnool district;

(2) what his functions and the nature of work expected of him are;

(3) whether it is a fact that rural sanitation in the Kurnool district is most backward and requires the earnest attention of the department;

(4) whether with the opening of the department of health there is a corresponding reduction in expenditure incurred on the district medical and sanitary officer;

(5) whether the health officer is equipped with slides relating to the health and child-welfare exhibition held at Madras; and

(6) whether the present health officer in the Kurnool district is proficient in the vernacular of the district?

A.—(1) & (4) The Government have no information as to the total expenditure incurred. The office staff required by the District Health Officer was taken from the office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.

(2) The chief duties of a District Health Officer and his staff are given below :—

(a) To relieve the Civil Surgeon of all public health duties in the rural areas of his district.

(b) The investigation and control of all outbreaks of communicable disease in rural areas.

(c) The supervision of all vaccination and other protective inoculations at present carried out by a special staff.

(d) The supervision of the registration of vital statistics which should thus be made much more detailed and much more accurate than at present;

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- (e) The drafting of plans and estimates for simple sanitary projects and taking steps to remedy defects in village drainage, water-supplies, etc.
- (f) Propaganda—This would be a very important part of the activities of the health staff. Lantern lectures, cinema lectures and demonstrations, run more or less on American lines, should play an important part.
- (g) In the event of outbreaks of cholera, plague or malaria, the disinfection of water-supplies, etc., rat destruction and plague inoculation, mosquito-reduction and the distribution of quinine would be undertaken by the public health staff.
- (h) Hookworm infestation and other such parasitic infections would be dealt with.
- (i) The staff would work in co-operation with the staffs of neighbouring districts, the interchange of notification of outbreak of infectious disease receiving attention at the earliest possible opportunity.
- (j) In the event of the appearance of infectious disease of a serious nature, the most strenuous efforts would be made to localize the spread with the aid, when necessary, of the staffs of adjoining districts.
- (3) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (5) The District Health Officer has been, and will be, supplied with slides on various health subjects, e.g., hookworm, general sanitation, etc., by the Director of Public Health, and, it is hoped also, by the Ankylostomiasis bureau and the Madras Health Propaganda Board.
- (6) The answer is in the negative.

Defamation of Government servants in the public press.

503 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) how many cases of alleged defamation of Government servants in the press have been brought to the notice of the Government from January 1921 up to date;

(2) in how many such cases Government have allowed proceedings to be instituted against the editors or proprietors of newspapers concerned for defamation and whether the Government will be pleased to give a list of such cases; and

(3) in how many such cases the assistance of Crown Law officers was given to the aggrieved public servants and what amount of expenditure the Government have incurred in each case and with what result?

A.—The Government are not prepared to say how many cases of the defamation of their servants by newspapers have been brought to their notice. Proceedings have been instituted in two cases—that of Mr. Pelly against the “Independent” of Allahabad and that of Mr. Hitchcock against the “Hindu” of Madras. In neither case was the assistance of the Law officers of the Crown given directly to the officers concerned but in both Government undertook to meet the cost of the litigation. In Mr. Pelly’s case the expenditure amounted to Rs. 173-14-0. Mr. Hitchcock’s case is still *sub judice*.

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Expenditure on the Police Department.

504 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(1) the total expenditure spent on the Police Department in this Presidency in the years 1905–1906, 1915–1916, 1921–1922;

(2) the number of police constables, head constables, sergeants, sub-inspectors, circle inspectors, deputy superintendents, assistant superintendents, district superintendents and deputy inspectors-general of police on the 31st day of March of 1906–1916 and 1922;

(3) whether the Government have any intention of reducing the number of officers in any of the cadres referred to in (b), and, if so, to what extent; and

(4) whether the Government have considered the desirability of appointing an Indian as a deputy inspector-general of police as recommended by the Council resolution passed in September last, and, if so, when it is to be given effect to?

A.—(1) & (2) The hon. Member is referred to statement D of Appendix A of the police administration reports of the years concerned.

(3) The question is under examination but it is improbable that any large reduction can be effected.

(4) It is unlikely that an Indian will be appointed as deputy inspector-general of police in the near future.

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to question No. 501 asked by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th November 1922, page 740 supra.]

G.O. No. 1345, L. & M., dated 5th August 1922.

In July 1920 the Government convened a Conference in Madras of selected representatives of Local Boards and Municipal Councils to discuss certain questions of policy in which they desired their advice. This Conference served a very useful purpose in acquainting the Government with the views of Presidents and Chairmen on important outstanding questions. The cost, however, was heavy, and it was realized that an all-Presidency Conference on which all local bodies could be represented would involve an expenditure which provincial funds could not reasonably be expected to defray. Such a Conference, moreover, would entrench severely on the time of Presidents and Chairmen, who are for the most part busy professional men. Further, conditions in different areas of the Presidency vary and, as it is essential to the health of Local Self-Government that general principles should be adopted to the peculiarity of local conditions, an attempt to arrive at one common formula for the whole Presidency under almost any head of administration would be foredoomed to failure. The Government therefore

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decided to leave it to local bodies themselves to follow up the precedent created in 1920. The result has been completely satisfactory. In 1921 Group conferences were organized for each of the five natural divisions of the Presidency as follows :—

- I. Northern Group. Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore.
Held at Bezwada—August 28th and 29th—
under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Diwan
Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu,
President, District Board, Vizagapatam.
- II. Ceded Districts Group. Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah.
Held at Cuddapah—September 17th and
18th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry.
Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal,
President, District Board, Anantapur.
- III. Central Group. North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and
Chittoor.
Held at Saidapet—October 7th and 8th—
under the presidency of M.R.Ry. Rao
Bahadur W. Vijayaraghavulu Mudaliyar
Avargal, President, District Board, North
Arcot.
- IV. Southern Group. Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad and
Tinnevely.
Held at Trichinopoly—November 1st to 3rd
—under the presidency of M.R.Py. Diwan
Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar
Avargal. This Conference was opened by
His Excellency the Governor.
- V. Western Group. Malabar, South Kanara, Salem, Coimbatore
and The Nilgiris.
Held at Coimbatore—November 26th and
27th—under the presidency of M.R.Ry.
Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal,
President, District Board, South Kanara.

2. The Government have perused with great interest the reports of these five Conferences and the resolutions passed therein. It is clear that the exchange of views between the responsible representatives of local bodies which the Conferences have brought about has stimulated interest in the problems of board and municipal administration, clarified many issues hitherto clouded in controversy, broadened the outlook of public opinion and prepared the foundation of constructive policy. The Government note also with pleasure the cordial welcome given to their departmental officers, whose expert knowledge and experience were placed at the disposal of each Conference. They are convinced that the presence of these officers at the Conferences has proved as useful to the officers themselves

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and to the Government as it has to the representatives of self-governing bodies, and that the opportunity thus afforded for mutual discussion is more effective than correspondence in furthering the public welfare which is the common interest of both the Government and local bodies to attain.

3. The resolutions passed at the several Conferences are classified and tabulated in the annexure. Some of these resolutions it is for local bodies themselves to carry out, and these do not require action on the part of the Government. Others the Government have accepted and given effect to. Others the Government have, after careful consideration, felt unable to comply with. Others involve issues too complex for hasty decision. Others again require financial resources which the Government do not at present possess. The resolutions as a whole bear the mark of good sense and sincerity, an excellent augury for the future of Local Self-Government in this Presidency. The Government congratulate the organizers of the Conferences of 1921 and trust that future Conferences will maintain the same high qualities.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
 „ all Presidents of Taluk Boards (through Presidents of District Boards)
 „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
 „ all Collectors.
 „ the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
 „ the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ the Surgeon-General.
 „ the Director of Public Health.
 „ the Director of Town Planning.
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
 „ the Sanitary Engineer.
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Public Works Department.
 „ the Publicity Officer.

ANNEXURE.

Proceedings of the Local and Municipal Conferences.

[*Note.*—The letter in brackets after each resolution indicates the Conference at which it was passed. Bz. = Bezwada; Cd. = Cuddapah; Sd. = Saidapet; Tr. = Trichinopoly; Ob. = Coimbatore. The number is the number of the resolution on the Agenda of the Conference at which it was adopted.]

I.—CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT.

(1) *Municipal Chairman, term of office.*

(i) This Conference resolves that necessary amendment in law shall be made to extend the term of office of municipal chairman and vice-chairman to three years unless his term as member of the council expires meanwhile. (Bz. 24.)

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(ii) Resolved that this Conference supports Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar's Bill for amending the District Municipalities Act for extending the term of office of chairmen of municipal councils to three years, as in the case of union, taluk and district board's presidents. (Sd. 10.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that the term of chairmanship of municipal councils be extended to the full term of his councillorship. (Cd. 20.)

The recommendation has been accepted and has passed into law.

(2) *Municipal elections, method of voting.*

This Conference is of opinion that the present system of voting at municipal elections is unsatisfactory, as it is now possible to make out the persons for whom one has voted, and that the rules now in force for election of councillors and chairmen and vice-chairmen should be so altered as to get the full benefit of vote by ballot. (Cb. 25.)

The Government do not consider any alteration in the rules necessary.

(3) *Travelling allowance.*

This Conference expresses its opinion that as the amount of travelling allowance bills in local bodies and district educational councils come to a very large figure, it is necessary that the presidents and vice-presidents, and chairmen and vice-chairmen should draw travelling allowance only on the present scale fixed for the members of the several bodies and that the members themselves should agree to draw not more than one-half of what they are drawing now; and urges the various bodies to come to a settlement on the matter at an early date. (Cb. 29.)

The remedy lies with the local boards and councils themselves. The matter is, however, engaging the attention of the Government.

(4) *Discipline.*

(a) *Punishment.*

That this Conference recommends that the present Local Boards Act, sections 68, 70, 72, be so modified as to give the President, District Board, the following disciplinary powers of warning, fining, suspension and temporary reduction and to the Board those of removal and dismissal in the case of District Board Engineer. (Cd. 16.)

The Government do not at present see sufficient reason to amend the Act in the direction suggested.

(b) *Appeals.*

The existing rules in the matter of appeals against punishment by municipal subordinates be continued; in other words, that the

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appeal should lie to the municipal council and not to a committee and that the draft rule on the subject made by Government be not adopted. (Tr. 3.)

The draft rules have been confirmed in G.O. No. 499, L. & M., dated 14th March 1922. The Government did not accept the resolution.

(5) *Transfers.*

This Conference recommends that the presidents of district and taluk boards may be empowered to transfer their servants as well as the servants of union boards from one local board to another within their respective jurisdictions. (Tr. 2.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(6) *Co-operation of Government Officers.*

This Conference urges on Government the immediate necessity for inserting in the Local Boards Act a distinct provision to the following effect:—

“All persons in the employ of Government who at the time when the Act came into force in any district were performing any executive or ministerial duties in carrying out the purposes of the Act, shall continue to discharge such duties, unless and until the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct.” (Section 47 of the old Act.)

This Conference further urges that pending the introduction of such legislation, Government may be pleased to issue directions to the Revenue and other officers in their employ to help local bodies in their administration as they were doing when Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers were Presidents. (Cb. 3.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(7) *Gratuities for menials.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that the Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code should be so amended as to permit of gratuities being paid to purely manual labourers, e.g., peons and lascars. (Cb. 22.)

(ii) This Conference is of opinion that the Municipal Account Code should be so amended as to permit of gratuities being paid to purely manual labourers, e.g., peons and lascars. (Sd. 6.)

This is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the revision of the Local Boards Manual and the Municipal Account Code.

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II.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) *Provincialization of Engineers.*

This Conference recommends that immediate effect be given to the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee that the Engineers and the Assistant Engineers be provincialized and that a moiety of their salaries be contributed by Government. (Tr. 4.)

The matter is already under the consideration of the Government. They have not been able to give immediate effect to the recommendation for want of funds.

(2) *Second-class roads.*

This Conference recommends that in the case of second-class roads the Government do give two-thirds of the total expenditure on such roads not exceeding Rs. 200 per mile. (Cd. 13.)

Orders have issued in G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

(3) *Union roads.*

That this Conference recommends that the district roads passing through Union limits should vest in the District Board. (Cd. 15.)

The Government are considering the question of amending the Madras Local Boards Act to this effect.

(4) (a) *Trunk roads—Additions proposed.*

(i) This Conference recommends to Government that the present list of trunk or first-class roads requires revision in the light of the principles laid down by the Financial Relations Committee and in consultation with the local bodies concerned. (Cb. 4 and Cd. 11.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the following roads be classified as 'Trunk roads':—

(1) Road from Cuddalore Sathia tope, Lower Anicut, Kumbakonam, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

(2) Road from Tanjore to Negapatam.

(3) Madura, Aruppukottai, Pandalkudi, Ettiapuram, Tuticorin road.

(4) Madura, Tirumangalam, Kovilpatti, Srivilliputtur, Sivagiri, Tenkasi road.

(5) Trichinopoly-Madura road passing through Kovilpatti, Kottampatti, Melur and not the one via Dindigul. (Tr. 10.)

(iii) The road from Tuticorin to Tenkasi, via Palamcottah to the Travancore territory be recommended to be classified as trunk road. (Tr. 11.)

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(iv) The road connecting Madura, Dindigul, Palni, Udamalpet, Pollachi, and Coimbatore be also recommended to be classified as trunk road. (Tr. 12.)

Financial stringency precludes additions to, or material alterations in the alignment of, trunk roads.

(4) (b) *Trunk road grants—Insufficiencies.*

(i) That this Conference recommends that the grant of Rs. 500 per mile should be increased in the case of trunk roads which contain ghats and other natural difficulties. (Cd. 12.)

(ii) Resolved that the amount of Provincial grants in aid of the maintenance of trunk or first-class roads should not be fixed at the maximum of Rs. 500 a mile, but should be made elastic and different maxima should be fixed for different districts with due regard to local conditions. (Sd. 2.)

(iii) This Conference recommends to Government that the amount of Provincial grants in aid of the maintenance of trunk or first-class roads should not be fixed at the maximum of Rs. 500 a mile in the case of district boards or Rs. 1,000 in the case of municipal councils, but should be made elastic and maxima should be fixed for different districts with due regard to local conditions. (Cb. 5.)

The Government cannot at present provide the money required to increase the rate of trunk road grants. The question of fixing the grants for different districts with reference to local conditions is under separate consideration.

(4) (c) *Trunk road grants—Payment.*

(i) This Conference recommends that specially in the case of both first and second-class roads the system of post-payment should be so worked as to enable the local bodies to draw the necessary advance during the year as works progress. (Cd. 1.)

(ii) This Conference is also of opinion that the grants should be within the official year, and in anticipation of the inspection and certificate of the Superintending Engineer, any overpayments discovered as a result of the Superintending Engineer's inspection being adjusted in the accounts of the next year. (Cb. 5 and Sd. 2.)

This subject is under consideration.

(5) *Bridges, etc.*

(i) This Conference resolves that the responsibility for meeting the expenditure caused by acts of God and the construction of bridges, causeways, culverts on trunk roads, should rest with the Government. (Tr. 13.)

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(ii) This Conference recommends that the Government be requested to set apart annually—

(a) a definite amount for financing the entire cost of the construction of bridges and causeways on trunk roads; and

(b) a minimum allotment of thirty lakhs out of loan funds for bridges and causeways on other roads, one-half of which should be available for grants to local bodies for meeting the Government's share of the cost of such bridges and causeways and the other half being available for loans to local bodies for meeting their share of the cost. (Sd. 15.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that the construction of bridges, etc., over artificial irrigation works belonging to Government shall be made obligatory on the Public Works Department wherever such works have intercepted the existing public rights of way. (Bz. 23.)

(i) See G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

(ii) The present financial position prevents the Government from making any definite promise.

(iii) The Government are unable to accept the recommendation.

(6) *Encroachments.*

This Conference recommends that section 159 (1) of the Local Boards Act, XIV of 1920, shall be so amended that the presidents of local boards may be authorized to issue notices for the removal of encroachments, without the approval of the Board as provided in section 98 of the old Act. (Tr. 9.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

III.—EDUCATION.

(1) *Secondary schools.*

(a) *Salaries.*

(i) Resolved that in secondary schools under the management of public bodies the salaries of teachers of different grades be standardized with special provision for backward localities and that Government be requested to bear the entire net cost and that a committee consisting of the presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils managing secondary schools in this group of districts with power to co-opt, be appointed to draw up scales for the acceptance of the bodies concerned. (Sd. 9.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the following scales be adopted as regards the salaries of teachers in secondary schools (Tr. 14):—

					RS.
Headmaster	150—10—250
B.A., L.T.	90—5—140

If he is a M.A. or honours graduate, he will be given Rs. 10 extra.

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	RS.
Intermediate	50—2—70
Pandits and school finals	35—1—50
Drawing masters	30—1—40
Physical trainer or drill master ..	30—1—40

The question of standardizing the salaries of teachers in secondary schools is under the consideration of Government. They cannot undertake to bear the entire net cost.

(b) *Finance.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the cost of secondary education be shared between the Government and the local bodies in the proportion of 3 to 1 as recommended by the Financial Relations Committee in paragraphs 23 to 28 of Appendix A of its report except in cases where the Government now bears the whole or higher proportion. (Cb. 6.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, in respect of the responsibility of Government and local bodies for meeting the net cost of secondary schools, be accepted. (Tr. 15.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that considering the backwardness of the Ceded Districts in point of education, and the poor finance of the local bodies, the entire net cost of all secondary schools under the management of the local bodies be borne by the Government. (Cd. 9.)

(iv) That in view of the fact that a large number of elementary and a few secondary schools had been opened by local boards and municipalities, the net cost whereof was being wholly or mainly met from Provincial funds, this Conference urges that it is both just and equitable that the extra cost involved in giving to the employees in such schools increased scales of pay, should be entirely borne by Government. (Cb. 26.)

(i) to (iii) The Government are not in favour of making any change in the existing system.

(iv) The Government are unable to accept this resolution.

(c) *District Cadre.*

This Conference is of opinion that a District Educational Service may be organized for the benefit of all secondary schools under public management. (Cb. 28.)

This is under the consideration of the Government.

(2) *Elementary schools.*

(a) *Salaries.*

The following scale be recommended to local bodies for adoption in effecting improvements in the scales of salaries of teachers in elementary schools. (Tr. 19):—

(1) Unqualified teachers will get Rs. 20 only per mensem and no increment whatever.

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(2) Teachers with lower elementary grade qualification, Rs. 20—1—30.

(3) Teachers with higher elementary grade qualification, Rs. 25—1—35.

(4) Teachers with secondary grade qualification, Rs. 30—1—40.

(5) Women teachers to get Rs. 5 in addition.

This recommendation is for the local bodies to consider.

(b) Government grants.

(i) This Conference requests the Government to sanction the Rs. 4 allowance to elementary schoolmasters, which has been withheld since March last, and requests that this grant may be treated as part of the recurring expenditure of the preceding year within the meaning of the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920. (Sd. 3 and Tr. 20.)

(ii) This Conference requests Government to sanction and continue the grant of Rs. 4 towards the pay of elementary schoolmasters, which has been withheld since March last, and requests that this grant may be treated as part of the recurring expenditure of the preceding year within the meaning of the proviso to section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920. (Cb. 7.)

(iii) This Conference recommends

(a) that considering the backwardness of the Ceded Districts in point of education, and the poor finances of the local bodies, that the amount of Provincial contribution under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act should, in respect of the Ceded Districts, be so determined as to include the sum paid by Government during 1919-20-21 for payment of an additional allowance of Rs. 4 for all elementary school teachers;

(b) that the rate of contribution under section 37 of the Act shall be Rs. 3 for every Re. 1 raised by the local body. [Cd. 10 (a) and (b).]

(iv) This Conference recommends that the whole cost of elementary education shall be met by the Government treating elementary education in this country as a national service. (Bz. 18.)

In 1921-22 subsidies covering one-half of the expenditure on account of the payment of the allowance were sanctioned on condition that the local bodies met the other half from their own funds. As regards 1922-23 and succeeding years the Government have agreed to sanction similar aid, subject to the funds required therefor being voted by the Legislative Council [G.O. No. 226, Law (Education), dated 27th February 1922]. The Government are unable to accept the recommendation that the whole cost of elementary education should be met from provincial revenues.

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(c) *Compulsion.*

(i) This Conference suggests to all municipal councils the desirability of the immediate introduction of free and compulsory education in municipal areas. (Tr. 17 and Cb. 8).

(ii) The Government be requested to modify rule 51 of Schedule IV of the District Municipalities Act so as to give full discretion to municipal councils to impart free education in their schools. (Tr. 18).

It is for the municipal councils to take action on the first resolution. The second resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(3) *Technical schools.*

(i) This Conference resolves that technical and industrial schools should be established at suitable centres in this group under the management of local bodies concerned and the cost thereof shall be defrayed by the Government and the Government workshops at Dowlaishwaram and Bezwada may be utilized by such schools. (Bz. 21.)

(ii) This Conference resolves to introduce vocational training including spinning wheel in all or any of the elementary and secondary schools and the spinning wheel shall be introduced as a compulsory subject in girls' schools. (Bz. 20.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that technical and industrial schools should be established and maintained at suitable centres under the management of the local bodies concerned and the cost thereof defrayed by Government. (Cb. 9.)

(iv) This Conference cordially approves of the scheme which is proposed to be put into force by the District Board of Tinnevely and explained in the following memorandum and recommends the adoption of schemes on similar lines in other districts. (Tr. 16.)

Memorandum.—Kadianallur is a flourishing union situated about 10 miles north of Courtallam on the road to Srivilliputtur. Its population is half agricultural and half industrial, the industry being mainly confined to weaving. It has got a well-attended elementary school for boys and another for girls. Till the beginning of this year it had no secondary school. With the sole help of Government a secondary school up to III Form has now been established in the village. It has got a very promising future before it. It is proposed to raise the school to the IV Form next year and in two years more to make it into a complete secondary school. There is plenty of student material in and round the place. In course of time it is bound to be a great education centre. What is now proposed to be done is to make the school not only an education centre from a literary point of view but also to make it a centre for the imparting of theoretical and practical education in the arts of agriculture and

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weaving and in a few years to run it on a self-supporting basis. Such an institution will certainly remove the reproach that we are manufacturing a set of discontented young men who, after devoting a good portion of their youth to literary pursuit, are in the end unable to find a means of living. It may legitimately be asked whether under the new system the educational standard will be in any way reduced. The answer is certainly in the negative. At present, the minimum period during which a school has to be kept open is fixed as 180 days in the year. Four hours' attendance counts for one day. Thus the instruction imparted in one year is limited to 180×4 or 720 hours. In the proposed system the day limit of literary instruction will be reduced to three hours and the period of detention will be raised to 240 days. This encroachment on the holidays will not be felt as a hardship as the students do not come from distant places but only surrounding villages.

The remaining portion of the day will be devoted to the imparting of theoretical and practical education in either agriculture or weaving. Suitable curricula will be prepared for the several classes so that the students may be taken through easy stage from the rudimentary course to the highest course under which when they leave the institution they will be practical agriculturists or weavers in addition to the general instruction which they have received up to the VI Form.

Under agriculture it is proposed to acquire a good plot of dry land suitably situated on the roadside between the villages of Kadianallur and Kristnapuram (one mile further north) and with the aid of wells sunk to cultivate the lands with the labour of the students taking to agriculture and to get an outcome from the lands. This outcome will not, in the beginning, be sufficient for the maintenance of the agricultural students. Under proper management it is hoped that in years to come the agricultural students could be maintained with the produce of the farm. The institution will be run on a resident hostel system under the direct supervision of the instructors.

A similar system will be followed for the students taking to weaving for the practical course. Great care will be taken to run the institution on as economical lines as possible but in the beginning the initial cost of land, buildings and apparatus will be great and it is hoped that the Government will readily come to the help of the District Board whose finances are, under the operation of the new Act, not in a flourishing condition.

This scheme was thought out by myself, the President of the Taluk Board, Tinnevely, and the Inspector of schools, discussed on the spot in the presence of men of light and leading in the village

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and accepted by all as eminently satisfactory. One of the townsmen christened the system as Gurukulavasa which obtained in India in the days of ancient Rishis.

I therefore request that the Conference will record its opinion that the scheme is eminently practical and will recommend to Government the acceptance of the scheme and the placing of sufficient fund for the purpose.

The Government cannot accept liability for the maintenance of technical and industrial schools which may be opened by local bodies, nor do they propose to take any action with reference to the resolution regarding the introduction of the spinning wheels in schools.

(4) *Muhammadan Education.*

(i) This Conference recommends to the Educational Council that proposals shall be framed immediately to afford facilities for training of Muhammadan male and female teachers in each district. (Bz. 19.)

No action on the part of the Government is called for.

(5) *Religious Instruction.*

That this Conference recommends that voluntary religious instruction be imparted to pupils in schools managed by local bodies under suitable conditions and rules. [Od. 10 (c).]

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

(6) *Text-books.*

This Conference resolves that Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian representatives elected by a joint committee of the elected members of the district boards and the municipal councils shall be added to the Text-book Committees and three-fourths of the Text-book Committee shall consist of such representatives. (Bz. 22.)

The Government do not propose to take any action in this matter.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

A. *District Health Committees.*

(i) (1) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present.

(2) This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of these officers' emoluments should be paid by Government.

(3) This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, the presidents of taluk boards and the district medical

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and sanitary officer. The district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the president, district board, being the president of the committee.

(4) This Conference also recommends that municipal councils should join the health committee. The district board should pay the remaining 25 per cent of the pay of the district health officer, the salaries of the sanitary inspectors and vaccinators being paid by the local bodies that employ them.

(5) The Conference is strongly of opinion that the district health officer shall not be transferred from the district on any account without the consent of the district health committee. (C. 10.)

(ii) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present. (Tr. 21.)

This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of these officers' emoluments should be paid by Government. (Tr. 22.)

The Conference is strongly of opinion that the district health officer shall not be transferred from the district on any account without consent of the district health committee. (Tr. 25.)

This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, the presidents of taluk boards and district medical and sanitary officer: the district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the president, district board, being the president of the committee. (Tr. 23.)

This Conference also recommends that municipal councils, which do not employ a health officer, of their own, should join the health committee. The district board should pay the remaining 25 per cent of the pay of the district health officer, the salaries of sanitary inspector, deputy inspectors of vaccination and vaccinators being paid by the local bodies that employ them. (Tr. 24.)

(iii) This Conference recommends the establishment in each district of a district health committee in order that public health work may be better co-ordinated than at present.

This Conference also recommends that in order to carry out this work a district health officer may be appointed for each district under whom all public health activities will be concentrated. Seventy-five per cent of this officer's emoluments should be paid by Government.

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This Conference further recommends that the district health committee should, for the present, consist of the president, district board, presidents, taluk boards, and the district medical officer. The district health officer will act as secretary of the committee, the district board president being the president of the committee. (Sd. 11.)

(iv) This Conference resolves that district health committees should be organized consisting of representatives of local bodies and district health officers shall be appointed, provided the Government would pay the whole or at least three-fourths of their pay, allowances and other charges. (Bz. 5.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 1354-A, P.H., dated 18th October 1921, G.O. No. 165, P.H., dated 1st February 1922 and G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

B. Medical Relief.

(1) Office of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

This Conference is of opinion that the cost of the staff of the district medical and sanitary officer should not be a burden on local bodies. (Cb. 15.)

The matter has been considered by the Government, but owing to the financial stringency no immediate relief can be promised.

(2) Provincial subsidies.

(i) This Conference recommends that half the net cost of all the medical institutions of local and municipal bodies be met by Government. (Cb. 14 and Cd. 6.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that not less than half the cost of the maintenance of medical institutions under local bodies shall be contributed by Government. (Bz. 8.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that in addition to 50 per cent of the net cost of all the medical institutions of local and municipal bodies recommended by the Financial Relations Committee, Government do pay the whole cost of constructing the buildings and equipment. (Tr. 30.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 737, P.H., dated 23rd May 1921.

(3) Medical Stores.

This Conference resolves that supplies from Medical Stores to the medical institutions maintained by local bodies will be charged at the same rate as in the case of Government medical institutions. (Bz. 7 and Cb. 16.)

Orders passed in G.O. No. 1564, P.H., dated 19th November 1921.

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(4) *Apportionment of cost between local bodies.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that charges of medical institutions resorted to by people residing within the jurisdiction of more than one local body should be apportioned among such bodies in the proportion to the number of patients resorting to medical institutions from the area of the respective local bodies, and that the administration of such an institution be entrusted to the local body within whose jurisdiction the institution is situated. (Cd. 4.)

(ii) That this Conference is of opinion that charges of medical institutions resorted to by people residing within the jurisdiction of more than one local body should be apportioned among such bodies in the proportion of the number of patients resorting to such institutions from the area of the respective local bodies. (Tr. 23.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that in the case of the hospitals and dispensaries in municipal areas the district board and not the taluk board shall contribute for the maintenance of such institutions *pro rata* according to the number of in-patients and out-patients coming from rural and municipal areas and such hospitals and dispensaries shall be managed by a statutory joint committee consisting of members chosen from local bodies concerned and registers shall be maintained showing the residence of patients treated. (Bz. 6.)

(iv) That this Conference recommends that district boards and not taluk boards do pay contribution to municipal medical institutions. (Cd. 5 and Tr. 29.)

(v) This Conference recommends that district boards and not taluk boards do pay contribution to municipal medical institutions and that the Local Boards Act be amended accordingly.

The Government have been advising local bodies to apportion the cost of medical institutions on the principles indicated in these resolutions.

(5) *Midwives.*

This Conference recommends that facilities be afforded in each district for training indigenous midwives with a view to the early introduction of the system of registering and licensing them at least in municipal towns. (Cb. 12, Sd. 13, Tr. 27 and Cd. 3.)

The subject is under the consideration of Government.

(6) *Ayurvedic and Unani (See also item 7).*

(i) This conference resolves that the Government shall grant permission to local bodies to open or aid Ayurvedic and Unani medical institutions. (Bz. 9.)

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(ii) This Conference exhorts the local bodies to introduce the system of subsidising the Unani and Ayurvedic medical practitioners in rural areas. (Bz. 10.)

The Government have not hitherto objected to the maintenance of Ayurvedic or Unani institutions by local bodies.

(7) *Rural areas.*

(i) Medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines :—(Tr. 26.)

(a) Base hospitals in important taluk centres with one or more itinerant medical men allotted to them going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man or men out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding registered medical practitioners and certified Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle in rural areas.

(ii) Resolved that medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines :—(Sd. 12.)

(a) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters with an itinerant medical man attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding

(1) registered medical practitioners,

(2) certificated Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners, who agree to settle in rural areas.

(iii) This Conference resolves that medical relief in rural areas be organized on the following lines :—

(1) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters or other centres with itinerant medical men attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(2) Opening of more dispensaries, and closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to do a definite itinerary.

(3) Aiding

(a) registered medical practitioners, and

(b) certificated Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle in rural areas.

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(iv) This Conference recommends that medical relief in rural areas may be reorganized on the following basis :—

(a) Base hospitals at taluk headquarters with an itinerant medical man attached to them, going round a definite itinerary every week.

(b) Closure for a few days in the week of dispensaries which do not get an adequate number of patients and sending the medical man out during these days to a definite itinerary.

(c) Aiding—

(1) registered medical practitioners,

(2) certified Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners who agree to settle down in rural areas and on such conditions under which aid may be given from local funds. (Cd. 2.)

See G.O. No. 1606, P.H., dated 28th November 1921.

(8) *Transfers of Medical Officers.*

This Conference is of opinion that the frequent and sudden transfers of medical officers outside the district are most undesirable and inconvenient and it therefore proposes—

(i) that in case of the sub-assistant surgeons, transfers outside the district should be made by the Surgeon-General ordinarily after consulting the Presidents of District Boards and Municipal Chairmen ;

(ii) that the transfer of assistant surgeons should be made by the Local Government after consulting Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils. (5. Cb. 17.)

See G.Os. No. 78, P.H., dated 26th January 1921, and No. 861, P.H., dated 17th June 1922.

C. Preventive Medicine.

(1) *Government Subsidies.*

(i) This Conference resolves that the Provincial Government shall contribute annually an amount which is at the rate of not less than As. 2 per head of population in villages for improvement of sanitation, such as acquisition of sites for latrines, removal of congestion in villages and drinking-water supply, acquisition of sites for burning and burial grounds, etc. (Bz. 11.)

(ii) That this Conference recommends that As. 3 per head of population in a district may be given for rural sanitation by Government considering the backwardness of Ceded districts. (Cd. 7.)

(iii) This Conference requests Government to sanction an annual recurring grant to each taluk board for rural sanitation of an amount equal to one-fourth of the receipts from land-cess. (Tr. 31.)

(iv) This Conference requests the Government to sanction an annual recurring grant for rural sanitation equal to one-fourth of the receipts of each taluk board from land-cess, since the stoppage of

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these grants has adversely affected the sinking of wells, especially in Adi-Dravida quarters, and the cleaning and filling up of insanitary public tanks and the removal of prickly-pear and noxious vegetation. (Sd. 4).

(v) This Conference requests Government to sanction an annual recurring grant for rural sanitation equal to one-fourth of the receipts of each taluk board from land-cess, since the stoppage of these grants has adversely affected the sinking of wells, especially in Adi-Dravida quarters, and the cleaning or filling up of insanitary public tanks and the removal of prickly-pear and other noxious vegetation. (Cb. 18).

See paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

(2) *Wet Cultivation.*

This Conference resolves that all wet cultivation within 50 yards of the village-site shall be stopped and all the necessary compensation shall be paid by the Government. (Bz. 4.)

See G.O. No. 880, Revenue, dated 13th May 1922. The Government cannot accept the recommendation.

D. Water-supply.

(1) *In Unions.*

That this Conference recommends that the policy recommended by the Financial Relations Committee in regard to large schemes of water-supply be extended to rural union areas. (Tr. 34.)

See paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 13th May 1922.

(2) *Meters.*

(i) That this Conference recommends that the water-supply account be self-supporting in the municipalities in the group where there is protected water-supply. Government should not compel the municipalities to meter the existing house connexions but that new house connexions should be metered. That in respect of new house connexions and such old house connexions as are already metered a meter fund be constituted on the following principles:—

(a) Municipal councils to own, repair and read meters by a special staff.

(b) Meters to be purchased out of loan funds.

(c) Each individual having a house connexion should pay a hire for the meter, the rate being so fixed as to cover loans, charges, cost of repairs and meter charge. (Cd. 8.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that every house connexion shall be metered; and that the municipal councils should own, repair and read meters by a special staff and that the meters be purchased out of loan funds. (Tr. 32.)

The question is separately engaging the attention of the Government.

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E. Conservancy.

(1) Rubbish disposal.

This Conference recommends that the departmental system of collecting and transporting rubbish be introduced in preference to the contract system in municipal and union board areas. (Tr. 33.)

No orders of Government are called for.

(2) Conservancy tax.

This Conference is of opinion that the private scavenging fees of municipalities and unions be classified as a tax and that the same be included in the bills for house and water tax. (Cb. 31.)

The question of amending the Acts with reference to this resolution is under consideration.

V.—TAXATION.

(1) Property tax—Differential rates.

(i) This Conference recommends that municipal councils may be given the power to levy the general property tax at varying rates on lands and buildings and buildings of different classes and on lands of different classes provided only that the scales are so framed that the rates levied on different classes of the same kind of property be not regressive. (Cd. 2L.)

(ii) In regard to the property tax this Conference recommends that the councils have full discretion to levy the tax at different rates provided only the rates levied on different classes of the same kind of property are not regressive. (Tr. 35.)

(iii) This Conference recommends that municipal councils may be given the power to levy the general property tax at different rates on lands and on buildings. [Cb. 19 (a).]

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

(2) Companies tax.

(i) That this Conference resolves—

(a) that the companies be taxed on the same principle as professions and that branches of companies should be taxed on the income they derive within the area of the particular local body ;

(b) that the definition of company be altered so as to include companies registered in any country. (Cd. 22.)

(ii) (a) That companies be taxed on the same principle as professions and that branches of companies should be taxed on the income they derive within the area of the particular local body.

(b) That the definition of company be so altered as to include companies registered in any country.

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(c) That the scales of profession tax and companies tax be modified so as to admit of an easier gradation. (Cb. 20.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(3) *Profession tax.*

(i) This Conference is of opinion that the Government may amend the Municipal and Local Boards Act by a definition of the word "Income" with reference to the levy of the profession tax. (Cb. 30.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the Local Boards Act be so amended as to bring it into conformity with the District Municipalities Act in the matter of assessment to profession tax of public and private servants and of the income from investments to tax and to omit the proviso to section 93 (1) of the Local Boards Act. (Tr. 41.)

(iii) This Conference resolves that the local boards shall be authorized to levy profession tax on the salaries and pensions of public and private servants and on incomes from investments. (Bz. 14.)

(iv) This Conference resolves that in the matter of levying profession tax local bodies be given full discretion to vary the rates of assessment provided that the rates actually fixed do not exceed the maximum and that they are progressive and not regressive. (Tr. 36.)

(v) That this Conference resolves that the profession tax levied by a local body need not necessarily be on a scale proceeding proportionately to the maximum scale fixed under rule 17 of schedule IV of the District Municipalities Act and rule 9 of schedule IV of the Local Boards Act provided that the rates are not regressive. (Cd. 23.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(4) *Pilgrim tax.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the pilgrim tax should be confined to the outgoing pilgrims from the place of pilgrimage. (Cd. 24.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that the pilgrim tax be confined to the outgoing pilgrims only and that the maximum rates provided in the Act be doubled. (Tr. 37.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

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(5) *Union land tax.*

All lands unassessed to Government revenue or zamindari rent in union areas be also taxed. (Tr. 43.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(6) *Amusements tax.*

This Conference recommends that local bodies be empowered to levy a tax on amusements in places falling under the Places of Public Resorts Act. (Tr. 39.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(7) *Land revenue.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the levy of land revenue (taram assessment and ground-rent) on lands within the municipal area shall be abolished. (Bz. 17.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that lands within municipal limits and unions used as dwelling places shall be exempted from payment of land revenue to Government. [Cb. 19 (b).]

(iii) This Conference is of opinion that with a view to increase the resources of local bodies and enable them to carry out many necessary and urgent reforms in local administration the Local Government be requested to give a definite share of land revenue to local bodies. (Sd. 7.)

Items (i) & (ii).—These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government.

Item (iii).—The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

(8) *Income-tax, abkari and pounds.*

This Conference resolves that one-third of the income-tax and the abkari revenue levied and the whole cattle-pound fees shall be transferred to respective local bodies. (Bz. 15.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

VI.—NON-TAX RESOURCES.

(1) *Licences.*

This Conference is of opinion that licence fees levied under Schedule V of the Municipalities Act beyond the municipal area within a radius of 3 miles may be levied by municipality and the proceeds divided between the local bodies and the municipalities in the proportion of 1 to 2. (Cb. 24.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

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(2) *Canal fees.*

This Conference resolves that the local bodies shall be given one-third share of the navigation licensing fees collected by the Public Works Department within their respective areas. (Bz. 16.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation.

(3) *Cinemas, etc.*

Local bodies be advised to open cinema theatres and places of recreation and amusement (to be run on business lines). (Tr. 38.)

It is for the local bodies to take action in the matter.

VII.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

(1) *Programme.*

This Conference recommends that each local body may prepare a programme of capital expenditure for three years under (a) Management, (b) Communications, (c) Education, (d) Public Health and (e) Remunerative enterprises. (Cd. 25, Tr. 44 and Sd. 16. The last-named Conference however resolved on a five years' programme.)

The above resolution has been commended to local bodies for adoption—G.O. No. 2585, L. & M., dated 23rd December 1921.

(2) *Government loans.*

This Conference recommends that Government should set apart every year not less than Rs. 50,00,000 for lending to local bodies for capital expenditure. (Cb. 23.)

The Government are unable to accept this recommendation—G.O. No. 1253, L. & M., dated 26th July 1922.

(3) *Joint loans.*

This Conference resolves that local bodies in each district shall be authorized to form a joint loans fund on the strength of their joint credit. (Bz. 12.)

The Government have under consideration a proposal for the formation of a joint loans fund for all the districts in the Presidency.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Audit (District-Concurrent).*

This Conference is of opinion that the present audit of the accounts of local bodies is not satisfactory and that a District Concurrent Audit should be organized under the control of the Examiner of the Local Fund Accounts, and provision made for the pre-auditing of bills in the District Board Engineer's office as is done in the Department of Public Works Engineer's office. (Cb. 21.)

This resolution is under the consideration of Government.

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(2) *Overdrawals.*

This Conference recommends that local bodies which have account with the treasury should be permitted to overdraw their account, provided that the overdrawal is made good before the end of the financial year, and that those bodies who have account with the banks should make their own arrangements in the matter. (Cd. 26.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government.

(3) *Budgets.*

This Conference recommends that the present practice of sending budgets separately may be continued. (Cd. 28.)

The meaning of this resolution is not clear.

(4) *District board contributions to taluk and union boards.*

This Conference recommends that district boards shall have freedom to make any contribution they like to taluk and union boards. (Cd. 27 and Tr. 45.)

This resolution is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(5) *Investment in co-operative banks.*

This Conference resolves that local bodies should have full discretion to invest their surplus funds in the central urban district co-operative banks. (Tr. 47.)

Orders have issued in G.O. No. 2316, L. & M., dated 25th November 1921, regarding the investment of the funds of local bodies in the Madras Central Urban Bank and central district co-operative banks. The Government do not consider any further action necessary.

(6) *Municipal savings banks.*

This Conference resolves that municipal councils shall be authorized to open savings banks. (Bz. 13.)

The Government consider that the suggestion is not practicable at present —G.O. No. 503, L. & M., dated 15th March 1922.

(7) *Compassionate grants.*

(i) This Conference recommends that the compassionate allowance to poor district boards be continued to the Ceded districts in future. (Cd. 17.)

(ii) This Conference recommends that the grants to the poorer district boards for improvement of their communications be continued. (Sd. 14.)

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In G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921, the Government have laid down the principle that ordinarily grants should be made for specific services and not in aid of the general resources of the local bodies. Exceptions to this rule are however admissible in the case of (a) specially poor local bodies, (b) pilgrim centres and (c) sanitarium. The Government see no reason to reconsider this order. If a local body which is specially poor utilizes the provisions of the Local Boards Act, 1920, and the Elementary Education Act, 1920, regarding taxation to the extent desirable and is still unable to make both ends meet, the Government will consider the question of giving it a grant from Provincial funds in aid of its general resources, if Provincial finances permit—G.O. No. 24, L. & M., dated 4th January 1922.

(8) *Land-cess—Taluk board share.*

(i) Resolved that regard being had to the financial stringency of taluk boards, the Government be requested to depute an officer to investigate the question whether instead of the present 50 per cent of the obligatory land-cess that now goes towards the resources of the taluk boards, a larger proportion may not be taken by taluk boards. (Sd. 8.)

(ii) This Conference resolves that as taluk boards are financially hard hit under the new settlement under Local Boards Act of 1920 the Government may be requested to depute an officer to examine the whole question with a view to fix the proportion at which the land-cess should be distributed between the district and taluk boards. (Bz. 25.)

These resolutions are under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the amendment of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

(9) *Prohibition.*

This Conference regrets the attitude of many of the Collectors in not complying with resolutions of municipal councils and local boards regarding abolition or reduction of toddy, beer and arrack shops and requests Government to adopt the policy of total prohibition and give effect to the resolutions of municipal councils and taluk boards. (Cb. 27.)

The Government do not deem it is advisable to adopt this policy—G.O. No. 683, L. & M., dated 6th April 1922.

(10) *Training maistris.*

This Conference recommends that a central school of training for maistris be started by the local bodies in the Ceded districts and that the local bodies be requested to formulate proposals to carry out this recommendation. (Cd. 19.)

This is a question for the consideration of local bodies,

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(11) *Common workshop.*

This Conference recommends a common workshop for the benefit of all local bodies in the Ceded districts and that the local bodies may be requested to formulate proposals to carry out the recommendations. (Cd. 18.)

The question is one for the local bodies to consider.

(12) *Non-co-operation.*

Resolved that members of local bodies be requested to take active measures to avert the dangers arising from the propaganda of non-co-operation movement. (Sd. 17.)

This is a matter in which the members of the local bodies should themselves take action.

II

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN
OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO REGULATE STATE
AID TO INDUSTRIES, 1922.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that under Standing Order No. 40 (3) I have appointed the hon. Rai Bahadur K. Venkatareddi Nayudu as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate State Aid to Industries."

III

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MADRAS
UNIVERSITY, 1922.

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"I have listened very carefully to the speeches that have been delivered on this subject. The pros and cons have been discussed at elaborate length. There may be defects in the Bill and there may be difficulties in the working of it. But I am of opinion that the measure is a necessary and wholesome one and has come none too soon. Some people supported it on some grounds and others on different grounds. But to my mind they did not touch the true point. Our friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar defended it accusing certain sect of our people saying that they were very selfish. I am not going to defend the Bill on that ground. Selfishness, scheming heads and lying tongues are common property. They are found even among non-Brahmans as well as Brahmans (laughter and applause). We must compare and contrast the existing university with that of the proposed one, and then we must find out whether it is desirable to have a new university, or whether there is any necessity for a change. What is the nature of the present university? It is an examining university, and I may say it is a factory for manufacturing graduates. Of course, many brilliant graduates are turned out from this factory. These graduates are eminent not because of the education imparted in the university, but because of their inherent worth. Of course, the students and examiners are bent upon turning out so many passes every year, but unfortunately they produce more failures in life than successes. Teachers are very keen about turning out so many graduates, and the students are very particular in passing examinations. The students in their anxiety to pass the examinations do not care for general knowledge. They simply take books containing questions and answers and cram them and thus get through the examinations and do not care to derive any knowledge from their studies. The student does not care to cultivate his brain and acquire the right knowledge.

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The examiners in this respect are no better than the students. They always take care to give marks as low as possible, for they want to get the name of being strict examiners. I want to give you two specimens of a professor and an examinee. A Sanskrit professor taught his pupils that Kamaladhwaya meant two lotus flowers. When he was asked to give the meaning of each word, he said 'of course Kamala means two and dhwaya means lotus flowers.' That is the sort of professors we generally have in our institutions. As regards the examinee, when a European student was asked to give the meaning of brinjal in Tamil, after repeating the syllable of the Tamil word *kattiri* several times, he ended by saying *kattirikol*. And for this he was given half the marks because he answered half the question. So, I consider this university has sowed its seeds on rocky soil. Only if you sow the seeds on fertile soil, there will be good results. Again, our students are unable to distinguish after so many years of study in schools between fact and fiction. To give an illustration, one day I was arguing with a leading lawyer about some story in the Ramayana. He expressed his belief in the ten heads and twenty hands of Ravana. I asked what he meant by that. He said 'Valmiki has written so and it cannot be a lie.' I said the true explanation is that the ten heads of Ravana represented his wisdom and the twenty hands represented his might. Then he said 'you are a misbeliever and the English education has spoiled you.' Then I said 'you are also a graduate but are none the better for your education; there is no difference between you and an old woman.' So, the education that is imparted in our colleges is not the right sort of education and the examinations are no test of the pupil's capacity. For instance, the late Ramanujam who was a mathematical prodigy failed to get through the examinations of this university; our present system of imparting education and conducting examinations is faulty and calls for immediate reform.

"These graduates are anxious to pass their examinations to supply the demands in Government posts as well as in matrimonial markets. 11-15 a.m. This university does not supply the true knowledge, and so the sooner it ceases to exist, the better. What is meant by teaching university? A teaching university is one in which the students come in contact daily with their professors and are actually trained and made to understand all the truths as they are found. In English universities they pay more attention to physical exercise than in Indian universities. In our university, the youths are very weak in body but strong in their brains. That is why they are short-lived. I want to give a small instance, not exactly on the lines of our university system, but in a way comparable to that. There was the great Ramalingaswami at Chidambaram. He collected a large number of disciples, as many as 1,000, and called this assembly as Samarasasanmargha Sabha. All these disciples became really very great by coming in contact daily with their saintly guru. Whatever was taught, it was regularly understood and assimilated by them. Similarly the great modern poet Meenakshisundaram Pillai produced a number of scholars because of his personal contact with his pupils. Such sort of relationship between the teachers and the taught is essential for any true education. This Bill endeavours to introduce such a thing. The great Valluvar says:

"தொட்டனைத் தூறு மணற்கேணிமாந்தற்குக் கற்றனைத் தூறு மறிவு."

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“That means the deeper the well is dug, the more profuse will be the water; similarly the more you learn, the more you will improve your knowledge. Education must be given for the true understanding of the universe, and not for acquiring appointments. The purpose of education is for the understanding of the whole truth in this world as well as in the world to come. It is also stated that the nature of the culture may be clearly seen by the pupil's conduct.

“பண்ணிய பயிசிற் புண்ணியந் தெரியும்.”

“So says Avvai. If the harvest is abundant, you can very well understand the labour of the cultivator. There may be defects in the Bill, but they can be very easily remedied. In a residential university there are innumerable difficulties. If you really want a residential university, there must be a number of kitchens for different sects and communities. There may be professors of all castes and it is not possible for them to live with the students of all castes and come in contact with them constantly. These are all difficulties in a teaching university and that is why, I think, Dr. Miller suggested a university for post-graduate researches.

“As regards the affiliation of colleges in the mufassal to the proposed university, it is inevitable. For, to make all the mufassal colleges as constituent colleges of this university will be impossible, because we do not possess the necessary funds. Nor can universities be started in all places all at once. Each college must wait for its turn. The opposition on behalf of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, is not a very serious one. The authorities of that college are capable of organizing their college within the limits of the Madras University, as they once removed their college from Negapatam to Trichinopoly. They are not willing to send the pupils of their congregation to any other college of a different religious persuasion. So, there is no fear about them. They will take care of themselves. As regards other colleges, let them start and work for organizing a university. It is impossible for all the children to be of the same age. The first born is the first born. Others must be younger children. In Madras the oldest college is the Presidency College. It was originally started as a high school. The second college is the Christian College. It was formerly Anderson's School, and in course of time it developed to its present dimensions. With these few words, I support the Bill.”

Rai Sahib E. C. M. MASCARENHAS:—“Mr. President, Sir, there is considerable misgiving in the mufassal that this Bill will place the affiliated colleges in an inferior position and to safeguard their interests, proper representation for them in the Senate, in the Syndicate and in the Academical Council should be made. What has been provided for in the Bill seems to be inadequate. The Senate has the power to make statutes and the Syndicate to make ordinances. The Senate will consist of about 150 members. In it there will be, as provided for now in the Bill, only 18 members representing affiliated colleges, both first grade and second grade. But when the university divests itself of the control over intermediate education the number of members coming from the affiliated colleges will dwindle down to 13. As the constituent and affiliated first-grade colleges are at present equal in number, there should be larger representation in the Senate for first-grade affiliated colleges than what is provided for in the Bill. The

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Syndicate which is to consist of 16 members will have the power to affiliate or disaffiliate colleges in the mufassal, to make ordinances and to draft statutes. It may contain a possible maximum of four members connected with affiliated colleges though there is a certainty of two members being on it. This uncertainty should be removed and it should be made obligatory to return to the Syndicate at least five members connected with first-grade affiliated colleges because, as I said already, the number of first-grade colleges in the city of Madras and in the mufassal is the same. It is difficult to say from the Bill how many members there will be in the Academic Council. But one omission in the constitution of this Council seems glaring and that is the representation of the members of the teaching staff of first-grade affiliated colleges when three members of the teaching staff of the constituent colleges are to be included in the Council. Sir, I hope that the Select Committee will see to the rectification of these defects in the Bill."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I am also glad to join in the general approval to the introduction of this Bill. I would have been more glad if the support had been more unanimous than it has been. Before referring to some of the objections against the principle of this Bill it may be said that the objections fall under three heads—objections by the Mylapore lawyer, objections by the Triplicane doctor and objections by the Royapetta teacher. I would refer to the basic principle of the Bill that it is intended to introduce and convert the present university into a teaching and residential university. So far as the teaching university is concerned there will be no difficulty at all, because professors of the various colleges already in existence may be appointed by the university itself upon some arrangement. But the whole question will be to convert the present university into a residential one. Notwithstanding the views of one party or of the other, owing to a change in the angle of vision from 1918 onwards, we must all admit that, so far as the intelligentsia of the country is concerned, we wanted this change for several years and that we should have a residential university at least in Madras. The Bill itself provides that every student of the university should be residing in one of the hostels attached to the university. That necessarily means a good deal of expenditure on the part of Government. Questions have been often asked as to whether the Government would be able to lay out the large sum of money that would be required for such a change. Inasmuch as this measure has been approved by the whole Cabinet and as the Government of India have sanctioned this Bill, there will be no difficulty in getting the amount required, so far as this question is concerned. So far as these two questions are concerned we must wholeheartedly support the Bill, instead of joining in the protest from some part of the House. To the objection raised by my hon. friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar I want only to say that at least, so far as this question is concerned, he might not have referred to the communal question. He is probably one of those who thinks that he always represents 40 millions of people, whether they like to be represented by him or not, and that he must in season and out of season represent their grievances whether real or imaginary. So far as this university is concerned, there should be no question of sect as regards membership or as regards the pupils who are allowed to read there, as has been rightly laid down in clause 5 of the Bill.

"I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell at any great length on the details of that principle. I hope the Bill would be passed into an Act with

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that provision. There is absolutely no fear of any one community or any one race being predominant in the Senate if we properly work the provisions of the present Bill. If really the non-Brahmans are representatives of the vast majority, if they are really the rich men in the country, then there are ample provisions to bring in a large number of them.

“Then dealing with the question referred to by the hon. Mr. Raja, who has raised the cry of danger to his community and danger to elementary education, I may say that I am one of those who think that the hon. the Minister must make a pronouncement, as his intentions seem evidently to be, that any expense on behalf of the university would not in the least affect the expenditure that has been promised to be incurred on behalf of elementary education. All those who know the present Minister in charge of Education would certainly testify to the fact that, so far as elementary education is concerned, his intentions are to spend more money and that the passing of this Bill into an Act would not in any way affect the advance in elementary education. I am one of those who think that elementary, secondary, and higher education should go together and that one ought not to be sacrificed in the interests of the other. While we want mass education on a larger scale than at present, we should also have higher education, so that the higher intellects of the country may be trained not only for the professions, but also for the industries and commerce of the country.

“Another question which has been raised and discussed by many hon. Members on both sides of the House is the fear for the mufassal colleges. I am very sorry to say that, instead of recognizing that the fear does exist and that it has a foundation, some Members of this House have gone so far as to blame the people who entertained such fears, saying that it was all sentimental, that it was all imaginary, and that their interests would be safeguarded. We certainly expect the hon. Member in charge to say that such safeguard would be provided. I have no doubt that the hon. the Minister has generally shown his readiness to listen to objections, and the difference between the Bill as originally published and the Bill as it has been introduced in this House clearly shows that he is always ready to listen to reasonable objections and is prepared to modify the provisions, if necessary. I was myself asked to deliver an address in Trichinopoly and I was asked to speak on this point. I may say that there is reasonable and well-founded apprehension in the minds of the mufassal people that, if this Bill is passed, it would endanger their present position. I think that one of the necessary provisions should be that the Act should provide for the inauguration of an Andhra University and of a Dravida University, if some conditions that may be laid down in this Bill are satisfied. That is a necessary qualification for getting universal support to this Bill both in this House and in the mufassal. Again, another provision which is necessary to be made is to give permission to the students of the mufassal colleges to attend the lectures delivered at Madras. This is very important. It is not enough to say that the mufassal professors can be appointed as university professors, but it is very necessary for the mufassal students to attend the lectures to be given in Madras and vice versa, so that there may be created a sort of corporate life and fellowship in the minds of students and teachers.

“There are no doubt many other points which I hope will be gone into in detail in the Select Committee, and we have no doubt that the Select Committee will be composed both of mufassal and headquarters members,

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and that they will take all these points into consideration. I may refer to one point, namely, the very wide powers that have been given to the Chancellor to appoint any number of people as life members simply on the ground that they take an interest in educational matters. Once it was decided to invade the House of Lords and to defeat the majority of the party in power by appointing any number of Lords, and then the whole House came down and yielded to the views of the then Government. If we want to foster independent spirit, the power of appointing any number of life members should not be given to the Chancellor. There is, of course, the provision giving him power to appoint ordinary members, say, 20 or 25, but this indefinite power of appointing any number of people as life members simply because they take interest in education seems to be not very satisfactory because any one, even myself, may be considered to take interest in educational matters, and in such a case there is a chance of any number of life members, as many people can be said to take interest in educational matters. So that seems to be a very dangerous provision in the Bill, but I have no doubt whatever that the Select Committee will go into that question also.

“Now as regards the question of appointing as members those who pay some subscription, there seems to be a fear that a very large number of people may open the strings of their purses and that the Senate may be full of rich men. I do not apprehend any such contingency. I would, on the other hand, be glad if a large number of rich people contribute large sums of money. Even then we can only expect about 20 to 40 such members and they will be smaller than the general body, and in the present state of things it will be very long before our rich people become so liberal as to swamp the Senate. Some inducement should be given to them to contribute money. I am indifferent whether titles should also be given or not. There was a dispute about the question of titles yesterday, but I believe what was said by Mr. Rama Rao was not that people purchase titles but that people contribute money and that the Government recognize such donations by conferring titles. There is absolutely no reason why the Government should not recognize such donors. I at least know one gentleman in our district who endowed a very large sum of money on a girls' school. He never imagined in his life, nor dreamt, that he would be given a title, but the Collector recognized the charitable nature of the gentleman and recommended a title, which was conferred. If titles are given after the contributions are made, as an inducement to rich men to assist in the development of our education, I do not think there is anything wrong in so doing. My idea is that the restriction on the number of such members should even be relaxed and encouragement be given to as many rich people as possible to take interest in higher education. Though I see there are some defects in some of the provisions of the Bill, there can be absolutely no objection, so far as the principles are concerned, and I heartily support the Bill as regards its general principles.”

Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNAM PILLAI:—“Mr. President, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the hon. the Minister on the reorganization of the Madras University. I have studied the Bill very carefully and my own deliberate opinion is that this Bill is the result of mature consideration and considerable attention given to it by its author, and its basic principles are such as to compel general acceptance. To make my position stronger,

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I consulted professors and principals of certain colleges and their opinion was exactly the same as mine. To make it still further strong, I convened a meeting of the general public of Tinnevely on the 6th of this month with a view to ascertain their views on this important question, but unfortunately at the time selected for the meeting there was a heavy downpour of rain which prevented many who had ideas on the subject from attending it. But all the same, there were a few who were present and they included some High Court vakils and some educationists of standing. We went into the Bill very carefully clause by clause, and also the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the final conclusion that we came to was, as I said before, that the principles of the Bill are safe and sound, that everybody should give strong support to it and that the details ought to be considered at a later meeting which would be called for next week.

“As regards the progress of education, I have to say that it is now nearly 150 years since this country, India, came under British sovereignty, and for the first 80 years nothing was done in the way of education. Then came the Act of 1857, a skeleton-like enactment called the University Act which was in existence for over 50 years, and it was only in the year 1904 that we had anything like a University Act. That has been in force for two decades, and now the time has come to pass an Act which would satisfy the people, which would be in consonance with the present advanced ideas and political progress, and we see that our popular Minister has come to the rescue and has introduced this Bill for the consideration of the House. Many defects were pointed out by many of the speakers who spoke before me, but as they have all been sufficiently answered by other speakers, I am not going to waste the time of the House on those points. But there are two points which have not been dealt with before and I only propose to confine myself to those two points.

“The first is section 7 of the proposed Bill. That is a subject upon which, I, as the President may remember, was very keen in connexion with the Local Boards Bill. It was about the sort of external control upon the district boards, but I was overruled when that Bill was under discussion, but I hope this suggestion may not share the same fate, because the Senate which we are going to constitute is not composed of ordinary people. It is to be presided over by no less a person than His Excellency the Governor. So, I suggest that an exception may be made at least in the University Act for the avoidance of all external control. That is the first point.

“The other is this. Till now, the Government has been in the relation of a parent to the university. Now that it is going to divest itself of all connexion with the University Senate, it becomes necessary to safeguard the interests of the affiliated colleges which are in a sense the wards of the university. I propose therefore, adopting the Trusts Act, to distinguish the funds between the two, one the University proper and the other the University Trust fund. Then there would be no fear at all that the interests of the affiliated colleges may in any way be sacrificed. I offer these two suggestions to the Select Committee.

“With these few remarks, I support heartily the Bill which has been brought forward by our Minister Mr. Patro.”

Mr. M. SURYANARAYANA :—“Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Minister for Education has told us that there was a volume of opposition in regard to this Bill in the first instance. But after the conference at Trichinopoly of

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the principals of first-grade colleges, the opposition has partly abated. To my mind it seems that there is not much opposition to the principles underlying the Bill. I do not believe that anyone could say that the Madras University should continue for ever as an examining body. I do not believe that anyone would say that the teaching and residential system is not the ideal of a university. If objections have been raised at all, they are due to the fact that the mufassal colleges do not know what their position would be under the Bill, if passed into law. It is on account of that, that fears have been expressed, and it is that, that the Bill has to rectify. The hon. the Minister has told us in his speech :

While I realize that the mufassal colleges should naturally have apprehensions about their future, I may assure them that it is far from my intention to minimize their importance or to underrate their work. Provision is made in the Bill to safeguard their present status which is maintained as affiliated colleges.

"I am afraid that there is much to be said about this. I am not aware of any provision in the Bill. Section 14, clause (9), makes some mention of the continuance of the affiliation of the present affiliated colleges. But I am afraid it may be interpreted to mean that it does not take away from the Senate the power not to approve of the affiliation.

11-45 a.m. "All that the Bill says is that the Senate may approve the continuance of the affiliation. It does not mean that the Senate has no power to deprive colleges of their affiliation to the university.

I submit, therefore, that that meaning must be made clear, and that it should be made obligatory upon the Senate to continue the affiliation of the mufassal colleges.

"The second question upon which reasonable apprehension can be entertained by the mufassal colleges is the want of statutory provision in the Bill with regard to the continuance of the financial assistance which the mufassal colleges have been receiving. The mufassal colleges have been receiving some sort of aid, as building grant, equipment grant, for purchase of laboratory, purchase of furniture, library and so forth and so on. There is nothing in the Bill which says that it shall be obligatory upon the university to continue this financial assistance.

"The third point upon which reasonable apprehension can be entertained is the want of a provision making it obligatory upon the university teachers to deliver lectures in the mufassal colleges."

MR. R. G. GRIEVE :—"I rise, Sir, to make a correction with reference to a remark made by the hon. Member. The university does not, at present, give any financial assistance to the affiliated colleges."

MR. M. SURYANARAYANA :—"I know that it is the Government that is giving this assistance now. There is nothing in the Bill which makes it obligatory on the university which is going to take the place of the Government in these matters to continue the financial assistance the mufassal colleges have been receiving. There is a section which says that the university 'shall lay before the Local Government annually a full statement of all the requests received by it for financial assistance from any institution associated with the university together with its views thereon'. What is there in the Bill which makes it obligatory for the Senate to distribute the funds it might receive from the Government in a particular manner? What

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is there in the Bill which says that the Government will continue to give the assistance it has been giving to the mufassal colleges? In the absence of these provisions it is quite certain that mufassal colleges will be left in the back-ground.

"The third point, as I have already submitted, is the want of statutory obligation on the university lecturers to deliver a certain number of lectures in the mufassal colleges. The Madras University has even now some professorial chairs. These professors are supposed to go to the mufassal to deliver lectures. But, as a matter of fact, they have never appeared in the mufassal, especially in the north of the Presidency. On one or two occasions appointments were made by the lecturer in Economics, but we were disappointed. I submit, therefore, that if these university lecturers who certainly will be of great use to the constituent colleges should not give the benefit of their learning and of their attainments to the mufassal colleges, it is no wonder that the mufassal colleges should consider themselves to be second-rate ones and not important colleges.

"Well, Sir, there is one word more to be said. The Madras University was started sixty years ago, and the Allahabad University full thirty years afterwards, and yet the Allahabad University has had the advantage of constituting itself into a teaching university at Lucknow in the first instance, and not in Allahabad. We now see that a reorganization has been made there and the formation of another university has been taken on hand, and we have now the Lucknow University Bill in the United Provinces. We may hope that the hon. Mr. Patril will before long introduce the Andhra University Bill, like what took place as a consequence of the reorganization of the Allahabad University."

Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. RAMA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I just want to say that, while I approve the Bill as a whole, a few changes would be necessary to make it more acceptable and to remove certain defects which we have been noticing in the university management in the past. I refer to the constitution of the faculties. Nominations to these faculties are generally made by the chancellor, and when vacancies occur the members of the Faculty are allowed to vote and fill the vacancies, which practically comes to a certain small body exercising the whole franchise. Now, the professional colleges have been in existence for more than half a century, and hundreds of professional graduates have been turned out in each profession. It is time that the general mass of professional graduates, each in his own profession, had the privilege of exercising this franchise in electing members for the Faculties. Taking my own profession, the Medical, I find that year after year the members who are nominated to the Medical faculty are chiefly from the Indian Medical Service and very rarely from among the private medical practitioners. The surgeon-general is generally the officer who is to recommend the competent person to the chancellor, and it cannot be expected that, since surgeon-generals come and go at fairly frequent intervals, the surgeon-general could have a knowledge of the merits of all the men in the profession, especially if they have been of some years' standing. He loses sight of them altogether unless they happen to be in Government service. I know several such omissions in the past, and there is likely to be more and more of them in the future. Unless a man has the push and energy to work

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himself up to the front and bring himself into prominence before the official head of the Medical Department he is likely to be forgotten and lost sight of. What is required is that merit, professional acumen and scholarship should be recognized, and that is possible only when the whole profession is given an opportunity in matters of election. I therefore request the hon. the Minister to go into this matter fully when he recasts the Bill after the deliberations of the Select Committee."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARI, J. :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the principle of this Bill. In the fitness of things, two Ministers have introduced two Bills, and the third Minister is going to introduce one Bill which will certainly make a very great reform in this province. The hon. Mr. Reddi Nayudu has shown us a way to obtain more food and better food in the near future by aiding industries, and he has set his hand in developing the body of our country. The hon. the Minister for Education has taken in his hand the development of the intellect, and he is trying to give proper food to the mind. And the most important of all is to be reserved to our first Minister who will be introducing reforms in the religious and charitable endowments of our Presidency. In other words, he is trying to minister unto the soul of the country. I therefore think, Sir, that if these three things have been achieved they will really be very useful and great achievements indeed for the reformed Council, and any person who will say or will dare to say that this Council is a failure, I think, Sir, is not speaking the truth at all.

" Then, Sir, coming to the principle of the Bill itself, I have already said that there can be no two opinions on the point. The present university is a mere clerical university ; in other words, it aims at turning out clerks for Government service. But the present object is to introduce culture into the university. That, I submit, is a very great benefit indeed. No doubt, there are some objections levelled against the Bill. The first objection is that it is not creating universities in several parts of the province. But, I think, Sir, the hon. the Minister is not deaf to that objection. All he says is that as we are at present circumstanced in our finances we are unable to achieve all those several things together. He says 'let us start the Madras University first, and let us start the others afterwards,' not because that he does not think other universities are not necessary but because he thinks that he must cut the coat according to the cloth. No doubt, in the meanwhile, there will be some discontent in the mufassal. There will be the feeling that mufassal students will be called inferior to the Madras University students ; there may be the feeling that the mufassal college students will not be benefited to the same extent as the Madras University students ; there will be the feeling also that the mufassal colleges will not get very great financial aid from the Government as the Madras University does. But all these things are only questions of time, and they can be remedied by the Government in course of time.

" Having said so much upon the principle of the Bill it is also my important duty, Sir, to submit certain criticisms as regards the provisions of the Bill so that these points may be considered by the Select Committee when they meet to consider the Bill. In the first place, I submit, Sir, that section 7 is an unnecessary thing ; that is, the provision as regards the

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visitor. The Senate and the other bodies constituting the university will consist of very great and eminent persons including His Excellency the Chancellor, and I do not see why there should be a necessity for a visitor, for his enquiries, for his inspection, for his passing remarks and also for the subsequent provisions made in section 7. I think, Sir, that point may be considered.

“The next thing that I submit is that the Senate must be the supreme official body in everything. It must be a democratic body not only in name but also in spirit. That being the case, I think, Sir, that the Chancellor is given very large powers, more powers than are necessary, over such a distinguished body as the Senate. For you will find that the Chancellor has got the power to create any number of life members. The number is not fixed. You will find that he has got the large power of nominating 25 members to the Senate; he has got the power of nominating two members to the Syndicate, and he has got the power of approving or vetoing the statutes made by the Senate; he has got the power to approve or disapprove the ordinances made by the Syndicate; he has got the power of appointing the first vice-chancellor of the university; he has got also the power of nominating ten members of the Council of affiliated colleges; and in every matter indeed his voice is the final voice. I do not at all say that such a high personage as our Governor of Madras should not have a voice: but I do say that the Senate consisting of some of the very eminent persons who fill every kind of responsible position in the country, should not be controlled even by a Governor of Madras. I think, Sir, that point may be considered in the Select Committee.

12 noon.

“Next, Sir, as regards the vice-chancellor, I find that his powers and duties are not really very great, especially when I find the provision for a registrar in the statute. The registrar will be in charge of the funds, he will prepare the budget and submit the estimates and he does everything that is necessary for the proper maintenance of accounts and for the proper maintenance of records and correspondence. The vice-chancellor will no doubt be the chairman of the committee, he will convene meetings and preside over them and keep order; all these things are done by any president of a district board. I do not grudge the powers now conferred on the vice-chancellor but what I do object is to his being either a full-timed officer or being paid any salary. That, I think, is a point which can be considered in the Select Committee.

“Then, Sir, I also think that so far as the constitution of the Senate is concerned, I welcome the provision made for persons getting in as members on their paying a certain amount of money. It appears to be a wise step. It can be useful for the poor and the university is really for the benefit of the poor and these benefactions will certainly be of very great use to them; and secondly, I think, that the Minister has done a very wise thing in introducing that provision. Unless you tickle the vanity of the rich they cannot be expected to give much help. I again congratulate the Minister on that point. I think, Sir, the provision for members to be appointed by the graduates is put at 25, and I do not think that number is adequate. Similarly the Council of affiliated colleges is provided to send seven; this is inadequate. Yesterday when we were discussing the Port Trust Bill we made

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provision for representatives,—one from the skin and hides merchants, and one from the piecegoods merchants. I think they too ought to find a place here. All classes of associations must be represented, and the skin and hides merchants will be found to be very useful if they are brought down as members. They will contribute a very large amount of money. That is a point, Sir, I would like the Select Committee to consider.

“Now, Sir, I will turn to sections 31 and 32. I do not at all approve of beginning the university course with the Intermediate examination. I think the Matriculation examination must be the standard. I do not approve also that the Intermediate examination should be handed over to Government, and I do not think that it is a wise step to abolish the Intermediate.

“Turning then to section 35, the Syndicate is given the power to remove a person from the register of graduates for ‘scandalous’ conduct. I have not been able to find the definition of the word ‘scandalous’ in the Bill, and I think, Sir, that the provision may be very well deleted. I do not think that any member will be guilty of that conduct, and I think it will be scandalous to have the word ‘scandalous’ there.

“There is only one other point and I have done. How are you going to make the existing colleges constituent colleges? You want these colleges to be managed by a committee named by you. There will be some difficulty in that, at least in cases like the Pachayappa and Christian colleges. Sir, lastly nothing can be done without funds. There is no use of enacting an Act; you must at the same time provide funds, ample funds, as much funds as possible. Money is the crux of the problem in these days. Unless this is done, there is no use of all this trouble. Without money nothing could be done.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Sir, I rise to support the introduction of this Bill and, so far as I have been able to analyse the objections which have been urged, I think, they are based more on matters of detail than on general principles. I therefore think that in view of the discussion that has taken place on the introduction of this Bill, it will meet with the unanimous acceptance of this House. The main principle of this Bill is to reform the existing university so as to convert it into teaching and residential university. It is for the purpose of achieving that object in the best possible manner, that various suggestions have been made and various provisions have been incorporated in the Bill. These suggestions and provisions do require careful examination and do require modifications in several important respects. So long as any arguments have been advanced tending to show that it is not at present desirable to have a teaching and residential university, I think, we can safely proceed on the assumption that the principle of the Bill has been accepted. When my friend the hon. the Minister for Education in his remarks while introducing this motion referred to the steps taken for the improvement of primary education, I thought he was introducing in it a discussion which is not quite relevant for a decision of this question. But when I heard some objections from some quarters of this House, I thought that he was justified in making reference to the progress made in the matter of elementary education. Objection has been taken that the passing of this Bill will give a fatal blow to the development of primary education, and that

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it will for that reason strike at the root of all progress, especially of the depressed classes. I find another hon. gentleman stating that it is only after providing for elementary education to the fullest possible extent that the surplus, if any, could be voted for the university education. I think that there is a fallacy in the position taken by those two hon. gentlemen. The expansion of primary education is not the privilege or monopoly of any party in this House; and we may take it that all sections of this House are agreed that, as speedily as possible and as best as we can, there should be wide diffusion of mass education in the country. There is no difference of opinion so far as that is concerned, and it will also be noticed that the funds gradually provided for the expansion of elementary education have been on the increase. But is it to be contended, that till we reach the millennium in the case of elementary education, till we have compulsory and free education throughout the whole of this province we ought to give a set-back to other secondary or higher education? If there is any one who will advance the opposition that it is only after satisfying the needs of the elementary education that we could devote the surplus, I think the day will never come, because expansion of elementary education in the manner in which we desire would necessitate a much larger allotment of funds than this province could at present provide for. It may, therefore, be taken as a proposition which we should accept that, while making liberal provision for the expansion of elementary education, higher education ought not to be neglected and due provision should be made for the expansion of higher education. One most important and a very reasonable objection which has been urged was about the fear entertained by the mufassal colleges by the introduction of this Bill. We notice from the speech of the hon. the Minister that he recognizes this aspect also. And he must fully recognize the extent of this feeling in the mufassal colleges. It is not of much use to minimise the importance of this objection; there is no use in saying that the mufassal colleges ought to put up with a feeling of inferiority; there is no use of asserting that they must be in a position to get along as best as possible even with the meagre resources at their disposal. On this occasion, I may be permitted to refer to a few facts in order to show the splendid work done by the mufassal colleges in the way of higher education. It is best that we recognize it, because with very little cost to the Government exchequer very useful work is being done in the way of higher education by the mufassal colleges. It will be noticed that so far as the first-grade colleges are concerned, we have got three Government colleges and seven Aided colleges in six places, there being two in Trichinopoly. But we find that the number of pupils in 1920-21 in the Government colleges was 286, and 1,180 in Aided colleges, making up a total of 1,466. It is not this that is so important as the fact that the Government have done very well in pursuing their policy for grants to the mufassal colleges which have taken the brunt of the work in the development of higher education. The Government grant during 1920-21 amounted only to Rs. 61,718. This is very little compared with the large amount of money that the interest of higher education would require. I may also point out that we must admire the policy with which the mufassal colleges have been discharging their duties when we realize that the grants given to them are nothing to be compared with the grants given to Madras. I find that for seven colleges in the mufassal a total grant of Rs. 61,718 has been given, whereas for two colleges

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in the city of Madras the grant was Rs. 65,254. These seven colleges are getting much less than two of the colleges in the city though doing splendid work in the field of higher education. It would be doing a serious injustice if we do not do all that lies in our power to safeguard their interests, preserve their status and increase their usefulness. I believe that before the University Bill is passed, due steps would be taken to allay their misapprehensions and their feelings of alarm and to secure higher status for them.

"You will find in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Minister has stated: 'the status of the mufassal colleges will be kept intact as at present and every inducement will be given to such of those mufassal colleges as can afford development to become the nuclei of new universities which would be brought into existence hereafter'. So with that assurance from the hon. the Minister I think we must go a step further and incorporate in the Act the further safeguards necessary.

"It will be pertinent to this motion to consider one or two suggestions made by the Sadler Commission in connexion with the improvement of the status of mufassal colleges. Among the recommendations we find it stated that, in order to encourage the growth of the colleges which may be capable of becoming potential universities, they should fulfil certain defined conditions, receive title and ranks of university colleges and should then be represented upon the special panel of the board of mufassal colleges. They also state that such funds as would be required for the development of the colleges should be expended by the Government.

"They make a definite suggestion that in the case of stronger colleges which have been doing useful work and which satisfy certain requirements, they must be given the status of a university and due provision should also be made which would enable them to increase their resources. I believe, Sir, that that suggestion is well worth consideration and it is desirable that it should be given effect to. Unless due steps are taken for recognizing the good work done by the mufassal colleges not merely by expressing verbal sympathy and not merely by appreciation of their good work, but by recognizing their status in the Act itself and by placing their financial condition on a sound basis, I believe this Bill is naturally likely to cause considerable disappointment in so far as the mufassal colleges are concerned. I am sure that, with the assurance given by the hon. the Minister not only in the Statement of Objects and Reasons but also in his opening speech, we can proceed much further and can have the necessary provisions incorporated in the Act itself.

"The next point to which I wish to draw attention is about the existence of sufficient scope for the establishment of additional colleges. We find it stated in the preamble of this Bill that:

It is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the City of Madras to prepare for the institution of new universities.

"There is thus scope in the Bill itself for the formation of new universities, but I would like to have some more definite steps taken to encourage the formation of new universities. I am aware that it depends upon various other conditions. I am also aware that it depends upon the public support which the proposals for the establishment of these universities might

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receive. But, making allowance for these, I think the object should be made more clear and definite that whatever proposals are incorporated would be for the purpose of furthering, helping and encouraging the formation of new universities.

"My attention has been drawn to one portion of this Bill—the other portions have already been dealt with by other members, and I need not dwell upon them—and that is what is contained in clause 14, sub-clause (9). That not only affects the position of the mufassal colleges but also the formation of big universities and that is why I wish to make a few remarks regarding that clause. It says that:

The Senate shall have the following powers :—

(9) to affiliate to itself colleges outside the limits of the University and to allow any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act to continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on it by the affiliation until such time as they may be transferred to other universities save in so far as such rights may be enhanced in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

"I will suggest, Sir, that the provision may be so modified as to make it quite clear that those colleges which have hitherto been affiliated should continue to remain so affiliated so long as they fulfil the conditions hitherto in force. It will be unfortunate if those colleges which have been affiliated according to the conditions hitherto laid down by the university should, owing to a difference in the existing order of things, or owing to a modification in the condition of things, be refused to be affiliated. All possible rules and restrictions might be imposed on the newly affiliated colleges, but in the case of the old colleges I believe it should be made absolutely clear that, so long as they fulfil the old conditions, their position would be safeguarded. Then, coming to the next portion of it which suggests that the affiliation will continue until such time as they may be transferred to other universities, it really causes some alarm in my mind. My hon. friend from Bellary yesterday referred to the contemplated Andhra University and to the position of the Ceded Districts. The question of the establishment of an additional university to serve the various linguistic areas has been under consideration for some time. In the course of the discussion on that question suggestions have been made for the establishment of a university in the Andhra country—one for the Tamil country at Trichinopoly or some other convenient place as suggested by Sir T. Desika Achariyar, and another in the Kerala country as Mr. Krishnan Nayar suggested. But if it is to be a university to serve any linguistic area, much depends upon the location of that university as to whether that really represents a linguistic area or not. I quite appreciate the alarm of my friend from Bellary in that respect. Coming as he does from the Ceded Districts, he would certainly view with considerable alarm a proposal to have a university, calling it an Andhra University, while at the same time locating it somewhere else in the very North near Bengal. Difficulties are likely to arise whatever might be the decision come to regarding that question. I am now concerned only with sub-clause (9) of clause 14 which states that they will continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred on them by the affiliation until such time as they may be transferred to other universities. I will impress on the hon. the Minister for Education that it must be possible for the existing colleges to choose to what university they wish to be affiliated. Suppose, for

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instance, a university is started in Vizianagram and my hon. friends from Bellary and Anantapur are called upon to choose this Andhra University and have their college transferred to that place under section 14 of the Bill; the position would be most alarming and would be something which cannot be thought of. Therefore, wherever the university might be eventually established, it must be distinctly understood that the existing colleges should have the liberty of being affiliated to any university according to their will. If those from Bellary, Anantapur or Chittoor would like to be affiliated to the Madras University, they must be allowed to do so. They must not be told that because they have got an Andhra University, therefore they must get themselves affiliated to it. Therefore, I suggest that, in view of this provision which contemplates the possibility of these affiliated institutions being transferred to other universities, the position must be made absolutely clear and the colleges must be given complete freedom in dealing with this question.

“There is only one other objection which I should like to refer to. So far as the question of principle underlying this Bill is concerned, I believe that those who thought of supporting the motion have not raised any objection to that. But my friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar who supported this motion rather raised a very important question of principle. He asked whether this University Bill has provided anything to further the cause of democracy and said that provision should be made to reserve 70 per cent of the seats on the university to his community which alone would contribute to further the cause of democratic institutions. I only wish to state it before this House, because I know that the House will not accept it. I do not wish to discuss it any further because it is not a principle which the hon. the Minister for Education is himself committed to, and I am sure he himself is the best person to deal with it. I have no further remarks to make as most of them have already been made by other hon. Members.”

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU:—“Sir, it is with considerable reluctance and not a little of diffidence that I rise to speak on this subject. I should have deemed it a great privilege to have given my wholehearted support to this Bill in a few plain words. But while I yield to none in this House in my hearty appreciation of the zeal and the energy which my hon. friend the Minister for Education has been bringing to the discharge of his duties as the holder of that portfolio, I, at the same time, cannot dispel the fear that there are certain aspects of this Bill which might give cause for apprehension as regards the future status and progress of mufassal colleges. Therefore, Sir, while appreciating all the splendid work that he has been doing, I feel that it is unfortunate that I should be denied the privilege of giving my wholehearted support to this Bill. I also said that I felt a considerable amount of diffidence. Since the beginning of the debate on this question, I have been greatly surprised to find such a large fund of information regarding questions bearing upon university education among those who are laymen; so much so, Sir, that, at one stage, as my hon. and esteemed friend Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar was interpreting the short article of my revered master Dr. Miller, I felt the doubt whether, after all, I had the capacity to understand plain English. However, Sir, notwithstanding this reluctance and this diffidence, I must in a few words express my views on this subject.

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“As was pointed out yesterday by my hon. and enthusiastic friend, with his pronounced individuality—I mean Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar—this Bill is divisible into two parts, as he terms them, the idealistic part and the administrative part, or what I would call the academic part and the administrative part. Regarding the administrative part in its general principles I believe there is a consensus of opinion in favour of the Bill. I do believe that the administrative machinery designed to be introduced hereafter under this Bill will be a decided improvement upon the existing machinery. The reorganization of the Senate, the expansion of the Syndicate by the introduction of various representative elements, the establishment of the Academic Council, and, as a temporary accommodation, also the formation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges, all these speak in favour of the Minister as having devised a very carefully constructed machinery for the administration of the university in future. No doubt there are certain details that might admit of a difference of opinion. More than one hon. Member said that the allotment of only 25 members to be elected by the registered graduates was too small a provision. There might be those, on the other hand, who might be honestly allowed to think that under existing conditions that was too large a provision. But these are all matters of minor importance that might be looked into during the select committee stage. Similarly, Sir, I do not know whether it can be held as a settled and decided conclusion that nomination militates against the principle of democracy. I should think that wise and judicious nomination would always be intended so to balance various interests as effectively to introduce the vital principle of democracy. I, therefore, believe that in those aspects of the Bill there is really a great advance designed.

“Coming to the academic side of the Bill, certainly I am second to none again in my appreciation of the desire to establish a teaching and residential university. Halls and hostels, laboratories and libraries, unions and conferences, and all those other invigorating elements of university life, what heart is there that rejoices in the youth of the country but will most cordially welcome these. But, at the same time, Sir, it is worth consideration whether those who hail this rich oasis of ten-mile circumference, ought not to be mindful also of the interests of that vast tract from Berhampur to Tinnevely, from Mannargudi to Mangalore, so as to take care that that tract is not treated as a half-neglected and, therefore, half-deserted area. Sir, again and again we have had assurances given us that the mufassal colleges will not suffer. I have heard, shall I confess, I have overheard, my hon. friend the Minister for Education tell one hon. Member of this House that those fears were all unfounded. All that I can say is, Sir, that I should have shared in that feeling if I had his robust faith; and shall I also hint that, perhaps, he would have shared in my views if he had my experience of the mufassal colleges?

“Therefore, Sir, I venture to think that the fear which has been given expression to from different quarters is not an exaggerated and, still less, an imaginary fear. There is a real substratum of truth in the impression that the mufassal colleges will, under the proposed organization, occupy a very subordinate and a comparatively obscure position. Sir, it has been urged as an argument that the metropolitan colleges have all along had a great advantage over the mufassal colleges. I admit that no one is more keenly, more sensitively alive, than the head of a

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mufassal college, to the fact that the metropolitan colleges have always had a lion's share in the attractions of the university. Partly, because more than fifty per cent of the members of the Senate and more than seventy-five per cent of the members of the Syndicate have always been resident in or near the city, and partly because these institutions have been in close touch with those who wield the power or control the purse, these metropolitan colleges have always had the whiphand in the race. But there is a whole world of difference, in my humble opinion, between what is accidental and what is essential, what has been the practice and what is hereafter going to be the law. If I may so put it, borrowing the language of a well-known phrase, what has been hitherto adverse possession is going hereafter to be sanctioned as prescriptive right. It is there the real difference lies; and it is to that these apprehensions are due. It is said that the mufassal colleges will not be worse, as against the metropolitan institutions, than they are now. They are sure to be at a greater disadvantage than in their present condition. My hon. friend, the Rev. William Meston, in his brilliant speech, described and eulogised this Bill in a series of striking epithets. But, Sir, if only time would permit it, I venture to think that it will be possible to show that almost every one of those epithets, apart from what it expressly says, implies and involves a certain counter-suggestion which demands pause and consideration. It was said that wisdom lay in making a beginning somewhere, because a beginning could not be made everywhere. Certainly that is a wise maxim; but, Sir, if we make a beginning which in its location is in the somewhere of Madras, but in its operation is everywhere, all over the Presidency, certainly the mufassal colleges have a right to stand against the proposal. You draw a ring-fence round Madras with a radius of ten miles and say: 'this is the Rubicon of citizenship which no mufassal college shall ever cross' and yet you say mufassal students are quite welcome to cross the fence and join the Madras colleges. It is thus, I repeat, that the beginning will be made as to its location in the somewhere of Madras, while in its operation it will be extended to the whole of the Presidency; and there comes the trouble. If, as was suggested by the Senate of the University, that Senate which has come in, I believe unjustly, for so much of criticism and so much of castigation, so much so that one hon. Member said that his last hope in the Senate was gone with the resolution passed in August last—if, as a certain resolution of the Senate recommended, there should be established universities in other centres with a redistribution of the territorial area, that would be a different matter altogether. I am not a dog in the manger that was referred to yesterday by one hon. Member of this House, a selfish soul envious of what the Madras colleges would acquire under the provisions of this Bill. If my knowledge of old Æsop helps me aright, the dog in the manger was not only selfish but also thoughtless—refusing to others what they could, with real profit, use, and ignorant that what it withheld was useless to itself. The mufassal colleges, however, know what is good for themselves; and they are selfless enough to allow others to secure what is good for them. Only they desire that their needs also should be remembered. It is not enough, as this Bill proposes, that occasionally university professors would visit the mufassal. Will it suffice to say, 'you are forbidden admission to the table proper, but now and then we shall send you up a dish that may please your palate or make you bemoan your fate'? Therefore, Sir, the

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mufassal colleges desire to continue in their position of equality, and to be helped to develop side by side with the Madras colleges.

"Hence, Sir, one radical change will have to be made in the Bill. It ought not to be made an essential and inalienable feature of the Bill that constituent colleges will be confined to the City of Madras, while all mufassal colleges will be only affiliated colleges. With the utmost deference to my hon. friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, I desire to state that, on this one point, the scheme outlined by my revered master, Dr. Miller, differs from the scheme set forth in this Bill. In the opening lines of the third paragraph of that short article, Dr. Miller has said that, at the very outset, this reformed university should be prepared to recognize every properly organized college, whether in the city or in the mufassal, as a potential constituent college, and that it is the duty of this university to employ all its means and resources to enable all these constituent colleges, wherever situated, to function efficiently in what they undertake to do towards furthering higher education. If that principle could be accepted—and I do not see why it should not be accepted—the fears of the mufassal colleges would be allayed. Sir, in this connexion, might I point out that the Sadler Commission's Report contemplates three things? It declines to lay down any rigid limit of area for the Calcutta University proper. Secondly, it recognizes the possibility of there being 'affiliated' colleges even within the City of Calcutta, colleges that could not form constituent factors of the university. And thirdly, it declares that among the mufassal colleges there might be some that should be known as university colleges. If these provisions should, I do not say, be slavishly copied, but wisely adopted, it would be possible to soothe the fears of the mufassal colleges. I do not know, Sir, what intrinsic impropriety or difficulty there would be in this. If my hon. friends, the Muhammadan members, will pardon me for asking it, whereas the Muhammadan college, with its total strength of 21 students in all the four classes put together on the 31st of March last, could be a constituent college, why should not the splendid St. Joseph's College in Trichinopoly be a constituent college? Or again, I fail to see what aptness there is in the Wesley College at Royapetta being a constituent college, while the National College of Trichinopoly or the Hindu College of Tinnevely cannot be a constituent college. I borrow, by the way, these illustrations from the southern districts, because I hope that before this Council should live out its term the Andhra University would be an accomplished fact. And coupled with that hope, shall I also give the Minister the warning that, if he does not achieve this consummation that we all devoutly wish for, he will run the risk of losing caste as an Andhra?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I have already lost caste, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATARATNAM NAYUDU :—"Therefore, Sir, I venture to think that there is no intrinsic impropriety, there is no inherent inadaptability, in recognizing certain select mufassal colleges as constituent colleges. And that arrangement will have this great advantage that from the very outset, from the very initial stage, some of those well-equipped colleges will develop as future university centres without waiting for an extraneous stimulus, at a future date, to become separate universities. What we want, Sir, is not to fix and settle the number of universities to be established here and there, but carefully and sympathetically to foster the

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steady growth, in several centres, of the university type of colleges. Here, Sir, if I may be permitted to state it, I, for one, cannot believe, taking into consideration the geographical, social and economic conditions of the Madras Presidency, that the time will ever arrive when a limited number of universities of the teaching and residential type would satisfy all the requirements of university education for the increasing numbers demanding it. We should really need some modified system, something like a cluster of federated colleges, constituting a university here and a university there; for then alone it will be possible to satisfy all the requirements in this direction. Nor do I fear that the institution of such constituent colleges in certain mufassal centres, according to a well-considered plan, will take away materially from the chances of developing university life. There seems to be some lurking opinion at the back of the mind of some hon. Members that a college can be a constituent college only within a certain area and only in certain neighbourhood. Why should not any college, provided it maintained the required standard as to teaching and training, be treated as a constituent college? By the way, Sir, I may be permitted to point out that, beneficent as the provision for hostel accommodation can be under certain conditions, hostels are not the last word on the subject of a healthy university life. May I incidentally ask what part is played by, and what position is assigned to, hostels in university life in, for instance, the Scotch universities. Let us not mechanically copy what is being done elsewhere. Let us work out our scheme according to the needs and requirements of our position.

"Sir, I am afraid, with all your kind indulgence, not for the first or the second time, I have exceeded the limit of the prescribed time. I shall not draw upon your kindness any further. I shall content myself with alluding to the fact that my hon. friend, the learned Member for the University, is reported to have said to an interviewer on behalf of the *Justice* newspaper, that in India the question of an even distribution of education was as important as the question of high standards or selected atmosphere. That is exactly what the mufassal colleges plead for, namely that an even distribution of education of a certain satisfactory type, liberalising and stimulating, ought to be as much a duty, as important a charge on the funds, of Government as the creation of high standards or select atmosphere. We, in the mufassal, are not against the establishment of a university of this type. But we only urge that it may be possible to reorganise, that there does not seem to be any intrinsic unfitness in recognizing, some of the well-established colleges in the mufassal as constituent colleges, whereby the growth of university life in several centres might be fostered side by side. This, Sir, perhaps stated in a somewhat misleading form, was really the intention of the Senate resolution which has angered some. But in doing that, the Senate was altogether consistent, in that it knit together into one proposition two or three resolutions which it had from time to time formulated. Therefore, while my hon. friend the Minister laid double emphasis upon certain resolutions of the Senate, in his introductory speech, I should solicit that equal attention might be given to the resolution which was passed within six months of the previous resolutions, stating that it was time that other universities were formed and that the Andhra University was established without any loss of time. Thus, if that composite resolution, embodying the previous conclusions of the Senate, be given effect to, then, as my hon. friend, Rev. Mr. Meston, has said, the university as the highest representative of education, and Government as the

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highest representative of administration, would act together in achieving the happy result of a uniform development of university education all over the land."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"It is rather a difficult task to follow so noble and accomplished a speaker as my hon. friend

12-15 p.m. Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu. My task is not rendered any the lighter by the fact that I have to dissent from many of the views expressed by him. However I shall try to meet some of the arguments advanced by him to the best of my ability. I cannot forget here that I am the representative of the university and that it is therefore incumbent upon me to preserve a dispassionate strain in my criticism. Both in the replies that I shall make on the points already raised and also in connexion with the criticisms that I myself may offer, I trust I shall not depart from this principle of dispassionate strain which I think it is my duty to preserve. I do not think that any Bill that has been submitted to this House has been subjected to so much criticism as the one now under review; and this hostility or opposition is not due in my opinion to any inherent defect in the Bill but to the very nature of the situation with which we are to deal and also to certain extraneous factors. One of the hon. gentlemen who spoke from the opposite benches yesterday had 'let the cat out of the bag' when he told us that he was surprised that this particular Ministry should have made itself responsible for a Bill of this nature whose object was to promote higher education. Well, Sir, if any surprise had been expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Raja or others who think that there is a natural and irreconcilable difference between the higher and the lower forms of education, that at any rate would have been sincere and so far convincing. But the surprise expressed by some of my hon. friends opposite seems really rooted in the fact that this particular Ministry, which for reasons well known they do not favour, has made itself responsible for a Bill calculated to encourage higher education. I trust that political considerations of this kind will not be allowed to vitiate our views and voting. This Bill has been attacked all along the line. The procedure followed by the hon. the Minister for Education was attacked, the principles of the Bill were attacked and the provisions too were attacked, not by every section of the House but by certain members. Well, Sir, I share the regret expressed by some of my hon. friends that the Andhra University report was not published in time to be available for this debate. If that had been done, I think it would have in great measure reassured some of us that the lines followed in regard to the reorganization of the Madras University are of the right kind. The report of the Andhra University Committee being unanimous, it would have carried a great deal of weight. Secondly an attempt has been made to exploit the so-called differences between the Senate and the Government with respect to this matter. It is my duty as the representative of the university to point out that too much has been made out of what after all is a very small and in my opinion a very insignificant difference. I do not think that the Government have flouted the university. I do not think that there has been any flouting at all in this matter and if there has been any, I am afraid that it has all been the other way. Moreover conflicts between the Government and the Senate have not been confined to this Presidency only. In Calcutta we see a certain amount of opposition developing between the Senate and the Government though the

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complexion of the political parties there is quite different. But this opposition is more apparent than real here. Were it otherwise my position would have been very difficult, though not impossible. I do not represent the Senate of the University but the registered graduates and therefore I am not bound to act as the delegate of the Senate, though in view of my association with that august body I am as devoted to it as I am to this Council. The simple fact, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar, is that the Senate is the true parent of the scheme and if it now disowns it, it is not so much the fault, but the misfortune of the scheme which, I suppose, will be but a passing phase.

"The Senate laid down three fundamental principles of reorganization and they are well worth repeating in this connexion, especially in view of what has been stated by my predecessor. Firstly they say that the teaching resources of the Madras University should be pooled so that a 'real teaching university' might be constituted, secondly they lay down that the affiliating function of the university should be subordinate to the teaching function and furthermore they suggest the introduction of some kind of organization in all mufassal colleges by which they might be enabled to form into separate universities. Well, Sir, this Bill attempts to embody these principles. It is a mistake to suppose as one of my hon. friends from the opposite benches said yesterday that the Senate vetoed or rejected the Bill. On the contrary what it did say was that they approved the general principles of the Bill. They say that the quality is excellent but that the quantity provided is insufficient. They ask for more universities in the Presidency. So far from rejecting the Bill they passed a resolution to resume the debate on this Bill at its forthcoming meeting in December. If that august body had rejected the Bill, then certainly it would not have passed a resolution to resume the consideration of the Bill in the forthcoming December session. Neither did the Senate, as my hon. friend Sir Desika Achariyar said, recommend that the constitution of the mufassal universities should be undertaken first and that the reorganization of the Madras University should be undertaken thereafter. There was no first and second as I shall prove presently."

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"I did not say that one was the first and the other was the second. I merely read one portion of the resolution."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"When my hon. friend read out to us the resolution in which they recommend the formation of universities, one for each linguistic division, the impression sought to be conveyed was that this measure might have been postponed till after universities were established in the mufassal. That no such intention existed in their minds is proved by the fact that even after they passed the resolution, they appointed a committee of their own to go into the matter of the applicability of the principles enunciated by the Sadler Committee so far as the Madras University was concerned and to draft a scheme in pursuance thereof. The idea that this Bill should have followed the establishment of mufassal Universities could not have been entertained by the Senate. Then again another extraordinary proposition was laid down that the Government had no right to proceed with the Bill without sending it back for the consideration of the Senate. My hon. friend Mr. U. Rama Rao stated that the Bill as presented is different from that which was circulated and that it therefore ought to have been sent back to the Senate for reconsideration. Now it seems to me in the first

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place that the differences between the original and the draft of the present Bill are not fundamental in character. Secondly it would make consultation with public bodies impossible, if we are asked to go to them every time that we make some change out of regard for their views and if we are asked to make further references before arriving at a final conclusion, there would be no end to such a process. Moreover, we must not forget that the power of legislation rests with this Council and not with the Senate of the Madras University. With due deference to my hon. friend Mr. Patro, I should say that I deprecate the reference he made to private conferences. He quoted the views of certain bodies that were consulted privately. I rather think that as the proceedings of those conferences have not been published, it is an unfortunate reference.

“With regard to the principles of the Bill, the second head under which the criticisms may be classified, I must confess, the criticisms do not seem to adumbrate any alternative policy and are devoid of constructive significance. Some of my hon. friends are of opinion that no change is required. It is a most untenable position to take in view of all that has been stated and done regarding university reform during the last ten years and more. For a long time past, we have all been pleading for university reform. My hon. friend the Rev. Macphail will hold me guilty of having been the very first to demand reform in the Madras University. We all hailed with delight the publication of the Calcutta University Committee Report. The Senate itself set to work in order to see how far they would be benefited by the views expressed by the Sadler Committee. But the courage for reform on the part of some of my hon. friends opposite seems to have oozed away the moment this Bill was introduced and the call for action came.

“Again, it has been said and it has been said just now by my
1 p. m. hon. friend Mr. Krishna Rao that the reforms should have been started at the circumference and gradually worked up to the centre. The analogy of Allahabad was quoted. But we are confronted with two difficulties which render the present step the only possible one that could be taken. The first is that the number of mufassal colleges in the Madras Presidency is much larger than in the United Provinces, and the simpler process therein followed could not have been followed here without relegating Madras to a very uncertain position. Secondly, Sir, we suffer from paucity of funds. With reference to Lucknow hon. Members must be aware that the landed aristocracy of the United Provinces found the greater part of the money required. It is a far more costlier affair to start a new university in one of the chief linguistic divisions than to bring about something of a real teaching university here, in Madras, by making a few adjustments not overcostly. If it was our view that no educational reform should have been attempted, then we could have laid the pious unction to our heart and without appearing to be hostile to reform, advocated the founding of universities on linguistic basis and taking up the question of the reorganization of the university thereafter. The Andhra University would cost several lakhs. And then if it is to be accompanied by a University of Trichinopoly that would have consumed some more lakhs. In that event we would not have any money to effect any reform in Madras. It is for this reason, that the situation in Madras is far more favourable to a development of this kind than in other places. It is not helpful to say